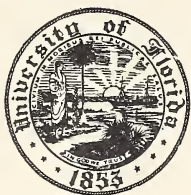





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REMAINS

Historical and Literary

CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF

Lancaster and Chester



VOLUME II—THIRD SERIES

MANCHESTER:

Printed for the Chetham Society

1950

SELECTED ROLLS
OF THE
CHESTER CITY COURTS

*Late Thirteenth
and
Early Fourteenth Centuries*

BY
A. HOPKINS, M.A.

MANCHESTER
PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY

1950

NOTE

Round Brackets () indicate words or phrases which have been deleted in the original : in particular many of the Marginal Notes in the Pentice Roll printed have been deleted.

Square Brackets [] indicate words or phrases supplied by the Author.

PREFACE

THIS selection from the rolls of the Chester City courts is the result of an opportunity given to me before the war to investigate a little of the vast mass of material in the Chester City archives. The misfortunes which these documents have undergone have been fully described in the Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Following the publication of that Report Chester Corporation made a determined effort to repair and classify the documents in their care. This they had done to some effect by 1938, and the muniments room must have presented quite a different picture then from that which Mr. Fergusson Irvine saw when he drew up a catalogue of the City Records in 1906.

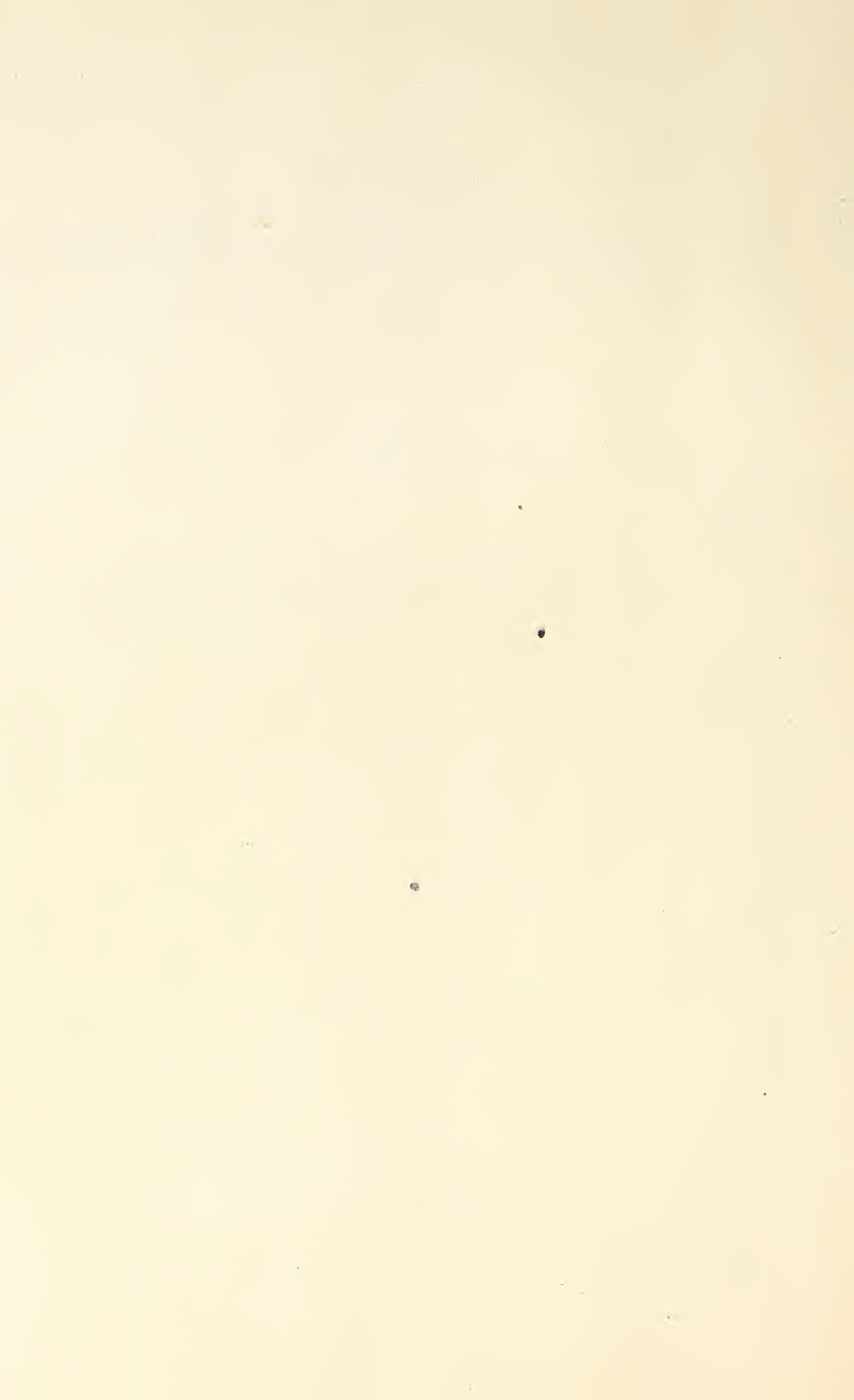
Unfortunately as yet I have had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with most of the material available and I confined myself almost entirely to the earlier records of the Pentice and Portmote courts. I transcribed the rolls of these two courts chronologically from their commencement at the end of the thirteenth century to the middle of the fourteenth century. I need hardly say that they extend much further than this and a great deal of work is still required even on the court rolls. It is obvious that only a full-time archivist can hope to deal with the problem of classification and indexing that will simplify the work of later students of the City archives. It is satisfactory to know that an archivist has been appointed since the war.

When Professor E. F. Jacob gave me the opportunity of preparing a volume for the Chetham Society I gladly availed myself of it even though any conclusion reached in the Introduction can only be confirmed or corrected by scrutiny of later rolls. Perusal of the rolls raised many problems which I have been unable to discuss within the limits of this volume or have been forced to discuss sketchily without presenting the evidence. Such questions, for instance, as the meaning of "thwertnic", the effect of Edward I's charter on the City courts, and the relationships between mayor and sheriffs still require final solution. Only a study of later rolls or of allied evidence will solve them.

It only remains to thank all those who so kindly gave me permission to use the Chester archives and all who have furthered the publication of this volume. It is hoped that the material presented will be of interest to students of municipal institutions.

August, 1950.

A. HOPKINS.



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INTRODUCTION

THE purpose of this volume is to provide the reader interested either in the history of the County Palatine, or in the story of municipal institutions, with a sample from the long series of rolls of the Chester City Courts preserved in the Chester City Archives. These rolls amount to a total of many hundreds, extending in time from the end of the thirteenth century until the middle of the nineteenth century; they comprise two main classes, the Pentice Rolls and the Portmote Rolls, corresponding to the two municipal courts. In addition there are extant a number of rolls belonging to the Crownmote but it is uncertain whether the court of Crown Pleas was a separate entity or a particular facet of the Portmote. How many Crownmote Rolls there are is not known. The Report to the Historical Manuscripts Commission¹ lists the Portmote and Crownmote Rolls together, as did Mr. Fergusson Irvine, when he compiled a catalogue of the Chester City Records in 1906. I have found only one, that printed here, for the period prior to 1350.

The primary interest of these rolls lies in the illustrations they afford of the procedure used in a mediaeval borough court. A great deal of work has already been done in this field, in particular by Miss Bateson in her two volumes in the Selden Society series,² but the number of borough court rolls that have been printed or calendared is not large.

Excerpts from the borough court rolls are contained in the published records of a number of boroughs including Leicester,³ Oxford,⁴ Portsmouth,⁵ Winchester,⁶ Colchester,⁷ Bridgwater,⁸ and Northampton,⁹ and in the case of Coventry,¹⁰ Southampton,¹¹ Salford,¹² Norwich,¹³ and

¹ *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix to Eighth Report*, 355-403.

² M. Bateson, *Borough Customs* (Selden Soc., 2 vols., 1904-6).

³ M. Bateson, *Records of Leicester*, 3 vols., 1899-1905.

⁴ W. H. Turner, *Selections from the Records of Oxford*, 1509-83, 1880.

⁵ R. East, *Extracts from the Municipal Records of Portsmouth*, 1891.

⁶ J. S. Furley, *City Government of Winchester*, 1923.

⁷ W. G. Benham and I. H. Jeayes, *Court Rolls of Colchester*, vol. 1 (1310-53), 1921.

⁸ *Bridgwater Borough Archives (1200-1377)* (Somerset Record Society, vol. 48, 1933).

⁹ C. A. Markham and J. C. Cox, *Records of the Borough of Northampton*, 2 vols., 1898.

¹⁰ M. D. Harris, *The Coventry Leet Book*, 2 vols., 1907-8.

¹¹ F. J. C. and D. M. Hearnshaw, *Records of the Southampton Court Leet*, 1905-7.

¹² J. G. de T. Mandley, *The Portmote or Court Leet Records of Salford*, 1597-1669 (Chetham Soc., 1902-4).

¹³ W. Hudson, *Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich* (Selden Soc. 5, 1892).

London,¹ the rolls themselves have been edited. It is clear, however, that a great deal of work is still necessary and that there must be in existence a great many unpublished rolls of borough courts, particularly for the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The earliest Leet records of Southampton and Salford are much later than the reign of Edward I. The Leicester records include extracts from the thirteenth and fourteenth century rolls, but these extracts are not extensive. The Norwich rolls are contemporary with those published in this volume, but their primary interest lies in the frank-pledge system at the borough court. The tithing system, however, was unknown in Cheshire and therefore does not appear on the court rolls.² It is in an attempt to provide a little further material for comparative purposes that these rolls are now published.

At the outset it is as well to say that complaints entertained by the Chester courts—real estate, trespass, covenant and debt—differed in no way from those dealt with in other borough courts; and as far as can be seen from the evidence which is available, the Chester courts used a procedure differing but little from that used in other boroughs in such cases. Despite the frequent references to the "Custom of Chester", which might imply that Chester had its own laws, it is fairly clear that, even less than the County Court, did the City Courts use a peculiar Palatine law. Stewart-Brown has pointed out that in the County, "the only legislation which became recognized as statutory, was that passed by the parliament of the realm", and this "although the peculiar position of the County, with its self-contained system of justice, must have tended to preserve many ancient customs and usages".³

But when the references to the customs of Chester in the borough court rolls are analysed they almost invariably concern some such matter as the proving of tallies, which differed in no way from the procedure in use in other borough courts; or the custom of essoins in the city, which, however interesting, were not of great moment.⁴ Such questions as the right to plead in a suit dealing with real estate without a writ, the non-holding of courts in time of war, and even of the right of bailiffs and servants of the court to act as attorneys, are, of course, of much greater importance and represent local peculiarities.⁵ But it can safely be said that the Chester Courts on the whole used the common law of

¹ A. H. Thomas, *Memoranda and Plea Rolls of the City of London*, vol. 1, 1323-64; vol. 2, 1364-81, 1926-9; *Calendar of Early Mayor's Court Rolls of the City of London (1298-1307)*, 1924.

² J. Varley, *A Middlewich Chartulary*, i, 23, n. 4.

³ R. Stewart-Brown, *Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-1297* (Chetham Soc. 84), Introduction, xl-xli.

⁴ Often the custom in question cannot be ascertained either because of a mutilated membrane, or because the judges never reached a decision on the point, or even if they did, that decision is not recorded.

⁵ See pp. l-liv below.

the realm and not a law peculiar to Chester, as the capital town of a County Palatine. Previous writers have referred to the Pentice and Portmote Courts of Chester, but, except for a brief article by Judge Horatio Lloyd, a quondam Recorder of the City, only casually and without shedding much light on their jurisdiction and procedure. The report to the Historical Manuscripts Commission, for instance, states that the Pentice was the sheriffs' court and dealt with petty crime and offences not involving real estate.¹ This is true enough but needs considerable amplification. Anyone who is concerned with research into the municipal history of Mediaeval Chester must, sooner or later, refer to the invaluable work of Canon Morris and Stewart-Brown. The former stated that he was giving the reader "gleanings" from the City Records and his book naturally contains many extracts from, and references to, the Portmote and Pentice Rolls. But his object was not to discuss the Rolls or the Courts, nor, beyond stating that the Portmote bound over defendants to keep the peace, and that the sheriffs' court, the Pentice, was chiefly concerned with the acknowledgement of debts, misdemeanours and petty crimes, did he do so.²

Stewart-Brown deplored the lack of attention given to the Pentice and Portmote Courts and himself calendared a roll of pleas of the crown for the City of Chester covering the period February, 1287/88, to November, 1297. He, too, said that the Pentice Court was the sheriffs' court dealing with minor offences and pleas not affecting real property, and that the Portmote was held by the bailiffs for the transaction of civil business.³ It is to be regretted that he had not the time to undertake the necessary research into the Rolls in the City Archives, with which he was well acquainted, and so illustrate and expand his own short comment on them.

The article by Judge Lloyd is short and concerned chiefly with the later history of the courts in the City.⁴ He himself revised their constitution, and in 1875, while he was Recorder, the last case was heard in them. He says little of the earlier history of the courts and nothing of their procedure in the mediaeval period.

It is therefore clear, that both from the wider viewpoint of comparative institutions, and from a purely local interest, some further comment on the Portmote and Pentice courts has long been needed.

The rolls transcribed in the following pages are chosen from the surviving records of the reigns of Edward I (1272-1307) and Edward II (1307-27). This period has been chosen for various reasons. The earliest extant rolls date from the reign of Edward I, a reign of great legal advance-

¹ *Op. cit.*, 372.

² R. H. Morris, *Chester during the Plantagenet and Tudor Periods*, 197.

³ *County Court Rolls*, Introduction, xxviii.

⁴ H. Lloyd, *Journal of Chester Archaeological Society* (N.S.), ii, 1909.

ment, during which the Welsh were finally repulsed and Chester reached the height of her commercial prosperity. Her decline and the reasons for it have already been discussed in a previous volume in this series.¹ In 1300 Edward I granted a Charter to the City, whereby the citizens were allowed to try pleas of the Crown. Chester was thus the first city in England to acquire this right. It was thought a study of the rolls might reveal what changes, if any, were inaugurated by this charter, particularly as Stewart-Brown has already shown the crown pleas under the jurisdiction of the royal justiciar. Unfortunately they afforded little material for comparison.

In common with all the Chester muniments the rolls of the two courts have undergone many vicissitudes,² and, though since repaired and stored in boxes, they bear many traces of the damage they have suffered and many membranes are completely illegible. Amongst the rolls so far scrutinized (i.e. to 1328), there is, in fact, scarcely one which is undamaged and in good condition. This fact adds considerably to the difficulty of transcription and interpretation, and it may perhaps account for such errors as the reader may detect.

In planning this volume, two courses of action were considered: whether it would be better to transcribe a few rolls in full or to make a selection of cases from each court from a wider range of rolls. The latter would have been the easier task and would have eliminated the frequent references to illegible material. It would, too, have illustrated clearly the procedure in cases of trespass, debt and covenant in the Portmote. The Portmote rolls selected contain none of these cases and, therefore, a small selection of them has had to be added as an Appendix. By making a selection of cases it would have been possible to avoid the constant repetition of entries, the essoins and adjournments, which are constantly met with in the Portmote Rolls here printed. So, too, the indeterminate endings which are so frequently encountered would have been avoided. These arguments in favour of choosing the second course would appear to be overwhelming. Nevertheless, it is generally true that a selection of cases chosen from a wide range of material is not of the same value as a little of that material published in bulk. It is so easy for the author to select material to illustrate his own thesis even unconsciously; ignoring or neglecting that which might be inconvenient or difficult to reconcile. Only by printing a few limited rolls in bulk is it possible to give a clear picture, letting the text speak for itself and allowing others to place, if they so wish, a different interpretation on evidence which is fairly presented. Because of these considerations and despite the obvious disadvantages, the first course has been adopted in

¹ H. J. Hewitt, *Mediaeval Cheshire* (Chetham Soc., 88).

² They are described by the *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix to Eighth Report, 355-403.*

this book. Where a conclusion can be given to a case here undetermined—as it can in those from the Portmote Roll for the year 1297—that conclusion is added as a footnote. It is hoped that the Appendix, containing three examples of each of the main varieties of plaint (exclusive of pleas concerning real estate)—trespass, debt and covenant—extracted from various Portmote Rolls, together with various references in this introduction, will atone for the lack of examples of such cases in the Portmote Rolls chosen for publication.

Five rolls have been selected for transcription. Of these the Pentice Roll, covering the period October, 1317, to March, 1318, is typical of the Pentice Rolls of the period from 1282 (the date of the first extant roll) to 1328. The cases enrolled and the methods of dealing with them may be regarded as usual in that court.

The Crownmote Roll is small and is not in good condition ; but it is the only roll of crown pleas extant for the reigns of the first three Edwards, other than the early rolls already calendared by Stewart-Brown,¹ and it is, therefore, necessarily included. This roll covers the period November, 1316, to July, 1317. It is to be regretted that no comparable body of material can be found for the years after 1300, when the crown pleas were transferred to the hands of the citizens themselves.²

Unlike the Pentice Rolls, the Portmote Rolls are not completely representative of the work done in the Portmote at the period from which they date, in so far as there is no indication in them that the Portmote dealt with cases other than land suits. That such was the case is, however, proved by evidence from unpublished rolls.³ The Portmote Roll for the year 1295, and the four membranes from that of the year 1297, have been included because they illustrate the procedure in various land pleas at the Portmote, in a manner which is easy to follow ; unlike many of the rolls, in which it is necessary to search for the successive phases of any particular plea at successive sessions of the court, the material is here presented in a coherent form.

The roll for the year 1320 indicates that no radical difference in procedure had taken place in the intervening period ; but it covers too short a space of time to show many cases fully from the first plaint to final settlement.

Taken together, the rolls printed below afford a reasonably comprehensive view of the business transacted in the Chester City courts at the end of the thirteenth and in the early years of the fourteenth centuries. But the information they contain can only be appreciated against the background of a history of the courts themselves. It is therefore desirable to consider briefly the origins of the Chester Courts down to the end of the thirteenth century, and against this background to attempt to

¹ *County Court Rolls*, 152-206.

² Cf. below, pp. xlix-l.

³ Appendix I, pp. 120-123.

establish the relationships between the Portmote and the Pentice; the way will then be cleared for an examination of the procedure in Chester on the basis of the material printed below. In this examination an endeavour has been made to compare the procedure in Chester with that of other City courts throughout England, and thus to bring the Chester courts into relation with the general history of English municipal institutions.

I. THE ORIGINS OF THE CHESTER CITY COURTS

The origins of the Chester City Courts are obscure. There was definitely a court in the city in the time of Edward the Confessor because Domesday Book records that "There were then 12 judges of the City and these were taken from the men of the King and the bishop and earl. If any of them absented himself from the Hundred (Court) on the day of its session without sufficient excuse, he paid a fine of ten shillings to the King and the Earl."¹ Thereafter there is no evidence as to the existence of a court controlled by the citizens until the thirteenth century. Whether the citizens under the Norman Earls settled their disputes in a borough court, or whether suits were settled before the Earl or his representative in the Earl's Court, is undetermined, but it is unlikely that the City Court fell into disuse. It is further unlikely that the citizens under the Norman earls possessed any great degree of autonomy in judicial matters. Nevertheless, the connection, if any, between the Court of the Domesday Survey, and the Pentice and Portmote Courts as they are seen functioning in the reign of Edward I is vague and must remain so until new evidence is uncovered.

Brief glimpses of the privileges of the burgesses are seen in the Charters of the various Norman earls. By 1178, the citizens were free of personal services and rendered only rent "pro omni servitio". They were excused such customs as tolls, arresting and guarding prisoners, taking distresses, carrying writs and keeping night watch.² Randle Blundeville in a charter of 1200-2 gave the citizens the right to have their wills upheld in law.³

The same charter stipulated that if a citizen bought goods before witnesses and in daylight, and a Frenchman or Englishman afterwards claimed that the goods were stolen, then the citizen was to lose the goods but be quit of the earl and his bailiffs. If a Welshman, however, claimed that the goods were stolen he had to restore to the citizen the purchase price. Further, if a citizen lent chattels, he was allowed to take

¹ J. Tait, *The Domesday Survey of Cheshire*, 85. Cf. too the valuable evidence of Domesday regarding the Customs in use in the time of King Edward: *ibid.*, 33-6 and 79-83.

² J. Tait, *The Mediaeval English Borough*, 134, n. 3, referring to a charter of Earl Hugh printed in *Journal of Chester Archaeological Society*, x, 15.

³ Morris, *Chester*, 482.

surety for the recovery of his chattels without leave asked of the sheriff "or other of my bailiffs".¹ This grant was repeated by the last of the Norman earls, John le Scot, between 1234 and 1237.² Before whom, or in what kind of court, such suits regarding stolen goods were to be brought is not stated in the charter, but the references to the sheriff and other of the earl's bailiffs would seem to argue that they would be heard before the earl's sheriff or bailiff in the earl's court rather than in an independent borough moot. Earlier, Ranulf II in a charter to St. Werburgh's charged the sheriff of the City to assist the officials of the Abbot in arresting and detaining merchants and artisans, who bought and sold anything, elsewhere than at the Abbey fair, while the fair lasted, until they found securities to stand their trial in the Abbey court.³ This too would seem to argue no great degree of independence on the part of the citizens under the Norman earls.

The Pentice and Portmote Rolls covering the reigns of the first two Edwards provide no information touching on the origins of either court; but other evidence is available. The earliest known references to the Portmote Court of Chester date from the reign of Henry III. The first is in the record of a grant of land made by Adam, son of Hamon, son of Herbert the Skinner, to Nicholas son of Herbert in full Portmote.⁴ This grant is dated about 1225. In 1230 Agnes, wife of Robert of Oxford, quitclaimed "in full Portmote of Chester", all her lands in Chester to Richard son of Ernise.⁵ Thereafter references to the Portmote are frequent.⁶ It is clear that by the time of the first extant roll (1295) the Portmote Court had been long established.⁷

The first indication of the existence of the Pentice is in the year 1282. This is the date of the first roll now in the City's possession and although it is attributed to the Pentice, the attribution cannot be proved from internal evidence. However, the Pentice Court was in active operation in 1288, as is clearly shown by a reference in the crown pleas for that year to a trespass committed on Hugh Payn, Sheriff of Chester, "in full court at the Pentice".⁸

In name at least the Pentice Court is unique among English town courts. Even such peculiar names as "Husting" and "Tolsey" were not confined to the courts of one town. The London Court gave its name to several others⁹ and "Tolsey" was the name of the courts at Bristol,¹⁰

¹ *Ibid.*, 483. ² *Ibid.*, 486. ³ J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, i, 52-3.

⁴ *Journal of Chester Archaeological Society*, x, 18.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 19-20.

⁶ E.g., in 1259 and 1260. *County Court Rolls*, 4 and 26.

⁷ Cf. the statement of the Portmote judges "that according to the custom of Chester which they and their ancestors had used etc.", Portmote Roll 2, m. iv., 1297, p. 10 below.

⁸ *County Court Rolls*, 154.

⁹ J. Tait, *The Mediaeval English Borough*, 63.

¹⁰ H. Lloyd, *Journal of Chester Archaeological Society*, xvi (N.S.), ii, 23.

Waterford¹ and Kilkenny.² There is little doubt that the name "Pentice" as applied to the Court was derived from the character of the building in which it was held. The word, of Latin derivation, means a "shed" or "lean-to" attached to a building, and was, in this case, a penthouse in two storeys attached to St. Peter's Church. The upper storey was a court house and the lower contained shops. In 1656, it was described as "a brave place at the High Cross under St. Peter's Church and in the midst of the City, in such a sort that a man may stand therein and see into the markets or four principal streets of the city".³

This is late evidence but the general character of the building was the same in the reign of Elizabeth,⁴ and the heading of the Pentice Court Rolls—"Placita Apud le Pent"—seems to imply that the nature of the building was not much different in the reign of Edward I, although the building itself must have been rebuilt more than once.⁵

II. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PENTICE AND THE PORTMOTE

Before attempting a comparison of the Chester courts with those of other boroughs, it is necessary to discuss the relations between the two courts themselves. It must be said at once that in some respects the position is anything but clear. As long ago as 1878 the report to the Historical Manuscripts Commission remarked on the difficulty of an exact distinction. "For centuries", the report states, "(the sheriffs) dispensed justice in the Pendice (or Pentice) court in civil cases not affecting any interest in real property and in the trial of misdemeanants and persons charged with petty crime. On many points there is considerable uncertainty respecting the relations of the Pendice Court and the Mayor's Court; but though a subordinate tribunal the court over which the sheriffs presided afforded relief to a large number of suitors and punishment to an even larger number of ordinary offenders within the municipal liberties."⁶ It has already been said that since the publication of this report little attempt has been made to discuss the Chester City Courts though these have had brief notice by later writers, who are agreed that the Pentice was the Sheriff's court and dealt with petty crime, debts,

¹ M. Bateson, *Borough Customs*, i, 53.

² *Ibid.*, 62.

³ Morris, *Chester*, 200, quoting "*Vale Royal*", 36, published by Daniel King, 1656, printed in G. Ormerod; *History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*, I, 138.

⁴ There are numerous references in Morris to assemblies held at the Pentice.

⁵ Cf. "In 1497 the North syde of the Pentice was new buylded, and 1573, the Pentice was enlarged, and the inner Pendice made higher, the nerer made lesser. The Sheriff's Court removed to the Common Hall." *Ibid.*, 200, quoting Harl. MSS., 2125.

⁶ *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix to Eighth Report*, 372.

minor offences, in fact any case not a felony and not affecting real property: and that the Portmote was presided over by the Mayor or the bailiffs, and dealt with cases affecting real property and with civil business.

Despite the fact that Chester possesses an unrivalled collection of Charters given by Norman Earls and English Kings, there are few references to courts in the city before 1300. In that year Edward I granted a charter in which besides giving the citizens the fee farm of the city for £100 per annum and the right to elect their own coroners,¹ he granted them the privilege of holding "Pleas of the Crown relating to matters which may have arisen within the same liberty, to be pleaded before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said city in our court in the same city and that they shall receive amercements and all other privileges which belong to us in this particular as we ourselves were formerly wont to receive them".²

Crown Pleas, then, were in future to be pleaded before the Mayor and bailiffs and presumably in the Portmote, though the charter simply says "in our court". There is no mention of either the city sheriffs or the Pentice Court.

The next mention in a Charter to throw any light on courts in the city occurs in the Great Charter of Henry VII, given 6 April, 1506. This is nearly two centuries later than the dates of the rolls here printed, but probably it embodies ancient usages. This Charter is printed in full in Morris.³

The portion referring to the city courts, which, as far as can be seen from the internal evidence of the rolls of the reigns of the first two Edwards applies equally to the earlier period, is summarized by Lloyd as follows: "The jurisdiction of the Courts of Pentice and Portmote may be stated to extend to all actions (without limit as to the amount) of contract and tort, where the cause of action arises within the City or its limits, and the Court of Portmote has in addition jurisdiction in actions (also without limit as to value) of ejectment from lands and tenements within the City or its limits."⁴

Between the charters of 1300 and 1506 there is, however, intermediate evidence, namely, that provided by the City Custumal.⁵ It is said to be the claims of the Mayor and sheriffs of the Customs, etc., of the City of Chester.

They claim to have "their free court, the Portmote, in the said City

¹ For the existence of royal coroners for the city before 1300 cf. *County Court Rolls*, 158, 161, 163, etc.

² Printed by Morris, *op. cit.*, 491.

³ *Ibid.*, 526-9.

⁴ Lloyd, *op. cit.*, 10.

⁵ Printed by Morris, *op. cit.*, 553. It is not clear how trustworthy this Custumal is. It is dated 1386-1410. It agrees with the evidence from the rolls, but, curiously, it does not seem to have been used, e.g., by Miss Bateson in her *Borough Customs*

for all pleas and suits arising within the said City : that is to say to have pleas of lands and tenements, and of ' vee de naam ', arising within the said City by suit in their Portmote without writ ; and pleas of the crown in the said City to be held before the Mayor and sheriffs and ' placita de dote in breve de recto ', which ought to be pleaded by original writs in the aforesaid Portmote, and all other pleas to be held in the Pentice of the said City before the Sheriffs ''.

It is apparent from a study of the rolls themselves that, generally speaking, pleas of real estate, commenced either by writ or by plaint were entertained at the Portmote, rather than at the Pentice. There is in fact some mention of such suits in Pentice Rolls for the reign of Edward I, but not one of them is followed through from formal plaint to final decision as so many cases are in the Portmote Rolls. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Portmote over pleas affecting real property is also noted in an undated memorandum in the Pentice Chartulary.¹ " In the Appentice the pleas which touch freehold be not in any wise pleadable, but in Portmote, nor ought in the Pentice pleas of covenant which touch land, rent or such other, nor pleas which touch annuity or pleas of replevy etc. such to be pleaded." ²

The Assizes of Bread and Ale are found enrolled on the Pentice records and not on those of the Portmote.³ Other offences against the commonalty, however, evidently not part of the sheriffs' tourn, seem to have been dealt with at the Portmote. Cases of forstalling, purpresture and encroachment, for instance, occur on Portmote Rolls.⁴

With the exception of these municipal offences and the general exception of pleas of real estate, both courts seem to have dealt indiscriminately with every kind of case. Pleas of trespass both violent and non-violent, for instance, are frequently found in both Pentice and Portmote courts, without any apparent distinction. Possible distinctions—e.g. differentiation of value,⁵ the use of sharp or blunt instruments,⁶ violence as

¹ " A transcript (often very inaccurate) of charters and other records, compiled by order of Mr. Henry Hardware (Mayor, 1575), with the aid of an earlier collection made by Mr. Henry Gee, a previous Mayor (1533-1539), and, owing its designation to the fact that it was ordered ' always to remaine in the " Inner Pentice "' for purposes of easy reference." *Ibid.*, iv.

² *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix to Eighth Report*, 371. Cf. too, the objection raised by defendant in a case of agreement brought in the Pentice, Pentice Roll 49, m. 7v., p. 85.

³ Pentice Roll 5, m. iv. Pentice Roll 16, m. 2 and m. 4.

⁴ Portmote Roll 55, m. 3v., p. 118. Portmote Roll 19, m. 7 and m. 9. Portmote Roll 13, m. 2. Portmote Roll 15, *passim*.

⁵ A plea of felony involving five shillings failed at the Pleas of the Crown for the city in 1297, because the lowest sum in which felony could be pleaded was fourpence more. *County Court Rolls*, 202.

⁶ In the County Court cases of trespass with a blunt instrument seem to have been referred to the County Sheriff at the *retro comitatus*. *Ibid.*, Introduction, xxvii.

opposed to non-violence or even degrees of violence—cannot be maintained.

The damages claimed and granted are as high and as low in one court as in the other : in both courts defendants are often alleged to have used both a club and a knife : the degree of violence seemingly made no difference.¹ Actions of debt, covenant, unpaid rents are similarly common to both courts without any apparent distinction. There are also found in the rolls of the two courts frequent recognizances of debts and a few pleas of account while in the Portmote Rolls an occasional action of nuisance is recorded, presumably entertained at the Portmote, because allied to pleas of real estate.

Generally speaking, then, there is no distinction in the three main types of possible action, trespass, debt and covenant, and for that matter similar actions are current in all types of local courts.²

There is scarcely a case on the Pentice Rolls which could not be matched from the Portmote Rolls and vice versa. This does not mean, of course, that the Portmote did not gradually confine its jurisdiction to pleas of real estate, leaving cases of trespass, etc., to be settled at the Pentice. Only a transcription of later rolls will prove whether this was so or not. It is true that cases of trespass, debt and covenant are less frequent in the Portmote Rolls of the reign of Edward II than in those of his predecessor, but the number of Portmote Rolls extant for the reign of Edward II is so small, and their condition so parlous, that it would be foolish to generalize from them. It is certain that both courts were exercising concurrent jurisdiction (pleas of real estate excepted), in the reign of Edward I, both before and after 1300, and it is probable that they were continuing to do so in the reign of Edward II.

The differences between the two courts then did not lie in the kind of plea over which each had jurisdiction (with the exception of pleas of real estate). It is possible, however, to draw a somewhat clearer distinction between them when discussing their executive officers. The evidence of the rolls makes it fairly obvious that the Pentice was the sheriffs' court in which they alone were competent, although the Mayor was not excluded from the Pentice. The sheriffs, on the other hand, appear to have been associated with the bailiffs and Mayor in the Portmote

¹ In the Portmote Rolls printed in this volume there are to be found no cases other than land suits, but many cases of trespass (violent and non-violent), debt, agreement, etc., are to be found in other Portmote Rolls during the years 1280-1328, and in no way are they different from similar cases to be found in the Pentice Rolls. Roll 41, covering the years 1312-13 and Roll 68 covering in a fragmentary fashion the years 1326-31, for example, contain many such cases, and Roll 4 from which some membranes are here printed, includes many varied examples of other cases dealt with by the Portmote in 1297. Cf. the cases cited in Appendix II.

² Cf. F. W. Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial and Other Seigniorial Courts* (Selden Soc. 2); *Records of Leicester*, i; *Borough Customs*, i and ii.

but it is not probable that they were able to exercise independent authority there.¹

The charter of Edward I, granted to the city in 1300, refers to the mayor and bailiffs holding Pleas of the Crown in "our court in the same city". It is possible that this charter invalidates a procedure current before 1300, whereby Mayor and sheriffs independently were executive officers at the Portmote. And in fact in 1305 three defendants in the Portmote objected that the sheriffs alone could not deal with a plea of novel disseisin. Plaintiff answered that according to the usages of the city, the sheriffs could entertain and terminate all pleas without the Mayor. The sheriffs themselves, because they were without advice and help adjourned the court.² No further trace of the case is to be found. The plea is a defendant's plea, and has an air of novelty about it that does not argue long usage. It is possible that defendant was basing his claim on the charter of 1300, in which case the plaintiff's case was special pleading in that she was pleading a procedure invalidated in 1300. It is also possible that the defendant's case was special pleading and that the sheriffs had, and had had, both before and after 1300, power to try and terminate all pleas.

Apart from this case, however, there is abundant evidence of the presence of the sheriff or sheriffs in the Portmote, both before and after the Charter. It is natural, of course, that they should be there in the capacity of servants of the court. It was their duty to distrain beasts or goods, attach accused persons, summon defendants and inquests, collect fines and amercements etc. But there are other entries in the rolls which give the impression that the sheriffs were sometimes more than city officials acting at the Portmote in that capacity only. However, the evidence from the rolls so far studied is conflicting and none too substantial: without considerable further research into the later rolls it is impossible to be definite regarding the relative position of mayor and sheriffs in the Portmote up to 1328.

The shrievalty was an office of great antiquity in the city, the mayoralty a comparatively new office at this time, and it is not too surprising, therefore, that the earlier extant rolls appear to show the sheriffs holding a responsible position at the Portmote, as well as conducting their own Pentice Court.³

¹ There is also a body of men, the judges, who functioned solely at the Portmote, for whom see pp. l-liv. below.

² Portmote Roll 13, m. 14.

³ It is of course always possible that the Portmote was a court of appeal from the Pentice but without avouching other proof and disregarding the few cases which do appear in both courts (obviously not brought by appeal from one to the other), the negative evidence, lack of appeal cases, is probably sufficient proof that neither was an appeal court; whereas the Court of Crown Pleas in the City before 1300, while Crown Pleas were not yet the prerogative of the citizens, definitely was such a court of appeal from both the Pentice and the Portmote. *County Court Rolls, 152-203.*

Before citing a somewhat analogous situation in London, a word about the days of sessions of the two courts is necessary. Generally speaking, the Portmote sat on a Monday, though not necessarily every Monday, with recesses at Xmas, Easter, the Midsummer fair and harvest time,¹ except during times of war,² and on certain feast days.³ The Pentice Court, on the other hand, sat on any day except Sunday, including therefore and unexpectedly, Mondays, without any apparent recess, even at Xmas.⁴

During the reign of Edward I, there were three courts sitting in London—the Husting, the Mayor's Court and the Sheriffs' court. The Court of Husting was the ancient and general court of the City. By a charter of Henry I, this court sat on a Monday and Henry III allowed uncompleted pleas to be continued the next day. "All personal pleas, actions relating to land and offences against the City ordinances, were within its competence in the early part of the thirteenth century."⁵

In 1244, it was directed that pleas of land and common pleas should be held on alternate Mondays, but after 1260, when writs of dower were transferred to the sessions dealing with common pleas, pressure of work became so great that some delegation became necessary.

For this purpose, use was made of the sheriffs' court, already long established, which had jurisdiction over assaults, cases of violence and minor wrongdoing; cases which were, in fact, later dealt with as actions.

¹ The Court which dealt with the crown pleas for the city before 1300 "did not sit during the fairs, or, as a rule, during the times of Xmas and harvest". *Ibid.*, Introduction, xxviii; and 182, where the pleas were adjourned for three weeks during the Midsummer fair.

² See Portmote Roll 2, m. iv., p. 10, where the judges object that it is a time of war and that, according to the customs which they and their ancestors have used, a court ought not to be held except for the three pleas of novel disseisin, last presentation and dower. The same ruling was given in the County Court in 1259, with the added limitation that even such writs were allowed only during the Easter Law term and not at the minor terms. *Ibid.*, 1-2.

³ See Portmote Roll 2, m. 2v., p. 12, where the judges state that no court ought to be held because it was the feast of St. Gregory. The court was adjourned.

⁴ Henry VII's Charter to the City (1506) ordained that the sheriffs should hold their courts on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Later in 1545 when the new Common Hall was built "the Portmote of Common Pleas (was held) every fortnight, and the court of record for the City, called the Pentice Court (was held) before the sheriffs thrice a week". Morris, *Chester*, 203, quoting *Vale Royal*, published by Daniel King, 1656, printed in G. Ormerod, *History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*, i, 138. However, during the reigns of the first two Edwards, there were undoubtedly sessions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, as well as on the days prescribed by the Charter, although it is difficult to come to any conclusions regarding the regularity of the sessions. The Portmote did not proceed with pleas or assizes during Advent without licence from the bishop. This is clear from a case in Portmote Roll 68, m. 3v. (1329), where letters of the bishop giving licence to proceed notwithstanding the season are produced in court.

⁵ A. H. Thomas, *Calendar of Early Mayor's Court Rolls of the City of London*, Introduction, xiii.

of trespass. However, as the judges of the Husting were the Mayor, sheriffs and aldermen, it was natural that unfinished Husting pleas should also be transferred to the Mayor and aldermen, for their consideration on days when the Husting was not allowed to sit. This appears to have been the origin of a new court, the Mayor's court.

By the end of the thirteenth century, there were fairly clear distinctions between the three courts. The Husting had two aspects, the fortnightly sessions which dealt with pleas of land begun by writ, and the fortnightly sessions of Common Pleas. The Husting sat on Mondays and Tuesdays only. The judges were the Mayor, sheriffs and aldermen. The Mayor's court sat on any day and the sheriffs were present only as the servants of the court, to exercise distrains and attachments. To some extent the jurisdiction of these two courts overlapped.

The Mayor's and the sheriffs' courts at the same time were exercising concurrent jurisdiction in many respects. There were, however, "already signs of the coming predominance of the former, especially in its control over City officers and in the matter of error".¹ The sheriffs, as well as having to attend the Mayor's court to exercise distrains and attachments, had to conduct their own suits there, as they could not be both judge and defendant in their own court. But for all this, Thomas says, "Important as were the duties (of the Mayor's court) it should be noted that at this period, it appears to have been less frequented than the Sheriffs' Court."²

Although the origin of the Chester City Courts is obscure, there is some resemblance between them as seen in the rolls, and the London courts of the same period. If the analogy is maintained, the Portmote would correspond to the London Husting, before pressure of work entailed a delegation of business, and the sheriffs' court, the Pentice, would be equivalent to the same court in London. It is worthy of note that both the Husting and the Portmote held their sessions on Mondays. If, in Chester, the Portmote was a court presided over by the sheriffs, mayor and bailiffs, dealing with every kind of plaint except crown pleas, while the sheriffs at the Pentice conducted their own court, dealing with all pleas except those relating to real estate, which of their nature entailed a dilatory procedure, many apparent contradictions disappear. This would explain why, seemingly, neither court was a court of appeal but that both mayor and sheriffs were subject to the control of the justiciar at the Crown Pleas for the City.³

It would explain why suitors and jurors were amerced at the Pentice for defaults in the Portmote. It would even explain why there was no apparent conflict over jurisdiction between the mayor and sheriffs. In

¹ A. H. Thomas, *Calendar of Early Mayor's Court Rolls of the City of London*, Introduction, xxi-xxii.

² *Ibid.*, Introduction, xxiv.

³ This only applies before 1300. After 1300 Crown Pleas were a prerogative of the citizens.

London there was some competition between the Mayor's and the Sheriffs' Courts but none between the Husting and the Mayor's Court, as the Mayor was judge in both, nor between the Husting and the Sheriffs' Court, as the sheriffs were judges in both.

The only certainty is that it is extremely difficult to maintain clear distinction between the two courts, during the period under review, in respect of the cases they dealt with, although one can be more certain of their presiding officials. It appears likely that, throughout this period, the two courts were exercising concurrent jurisdiction over all pleas except pleas involving real estate. It is possible that Edward I's charter of 1300 increased the authority of the mayor and the bailiffs at the Portmote, as it appears to do. But it also seems possible that, even after 1300, the sheriffs shared with mayor and bailiffs the responsibility of conducting the Portmote, as well as presiding over the Pentice.

The one clear distinction between the Portmote and the Pentice Courts, that does emerge from a study of the rolls during the period 1282-1330, is not in the kind of pleas they handled, the amercements and damages they levied and assessed, or even, with the exception of the judges of the Portmote, in the officials who controlled them, but in the speed with which a plea could be handled and justice delivered. The Pentice Court was, in fact, a court of more or less summary jurisdiction, while the Portmote Court conformed to the rather dilatory procedure of the normal borough court.

III. THE PROCEDURE OF THE CHESTER COURTS

Before attempting to elaborate this distinction, something ought to be said regarding the procedure used in both courts; a procedure which was, in fact, little different from that used in other boroughs throughout England.

The first question that arises is to decide how cases were begun in the Chester Courts, by writ or by written or verbal *querela*. The answer is not always easy although it is a fair assumption that only two writs ran in the City, a writ of right and a writ of dower. Before expanding this remark, however, a word is necessary regarding the Chester Chancery. Professor Stenton says of the administration of the County Palatine: "The Earls of Chester stood apart from most of their contemporaries in power, though not in rank, and we do not know how much of the elaborate organization at their disposal was due to their exceptional position. . . . It would be inaccurate to describe their administrative system as a reproduction of that which served the King. The honour of Chester never developed a secretarial department, which can properly be called a Chancery, and its financial arrangements belong to a more primitive type than the royal Exchequer. But in most other respects there is a

close parallel between the organization revealed by their Charters and that which centred round the King's household." ¹ And Professor Tait says: "The 'Chancery' or secretarial arrangements of the palatine earldom, of which the first clear glimpse is got in the attestation clauses of the charters of Ranulf II, are less pretentious than might have been expected in so important a regality as that of Chester." ²

But the legal reforms of Henry II had a profound effect, not merely on the country at large, but also on the Palatinates of Durham and Cheshire. Lapsley traces the process whereby the palatinate Chancery of Durham was obliged to adopt the national system of justice, saving local custom, but maintaining independence by issuing its own writs, which ran in the name of the Bishop and not of the King. Before the death of King John, the men of Haliwerfolc in the County of Durham had paid into the Royal Treasury a considerable sum "for having the assizes of the Kingdom of England, saving the liberties of the Bishop of Durham". ³ There is no evidence of a similar process in Cheshire, but it is clear that the Earl's Chancery did acquire the privilege of issuing "original writs" under the earl's seal and that eventually the justiciars of the county were administering in the county court a justice corresponding to that available in the King's courts. Stewart-Brown is inclined to think that the adoption of the new royal assizes by the Palatine Earls occurred in the last quarter of the twelfth century. ⁴ Certainly it is clear that in the thirteenth century the Chester Chancery was issuing its own register of original writs given to it by Ranulf Blundeville, which writs did not run beyond the boundary, and the King's writs, with the exception of "recordari facias loquela", did not run within it. These writs ran, not in the name of the King, but in that of the earl, and were issued by the palatine authorities out of the local chancery at Chester and under its seal. ⁵

The forms of writ sometimes differed from that of the royal Chancery. In fact in 1278, on an objection being raised in a suit in the County Court that a writ lacked certain necessary words, a doomsman stated that Earl Randle had given them a register of original writs in which these words did not appear. The royal chief justice, who was sitting with the Chester justiciar, "denounced this verdict but could not upset it". ⁶ It is certain, then, that if a plaintiff wished to initiate a complaint by a writ he could obtain that writ from the Chester Chancery: in the County Court use was made of a considerable number of writs ⁷ and in the City courts such writs as are to be found entered on the Portmote Rolls were

¹ F. M. Stenton, *The First Century of English Feudalism*, 66.

² J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, i, xlv-1.

³ G. Lapsley, *The County Palatine of Durham*, 167.

⁴ R. Stewart-Brown, *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, xv.

⁵ *County Court Rolls*, xviii.

⁶ *Ibid.*, xxxvii.

⁷ *Ibid.*, index, "writs".

undoubtedly issued by the Chester Chancery. Yet in Chester only two writs ran, the writ of right and the writ of dower. The citizens in their Custumal made the claim that they should have pleas of lands and of tenements by suit in their Portmote without writ, and suits of dower and right, which ought to be pleaded by original writs in the aforesaid Portmote.¹ As has already been stated,² the trustworthiness of this Custumal is not proved, but their claim would appear to agree with the situation as it appears in the Portmote Rolls a hundred years earlier.

Several examples of writs of right and dower are to be found in the rolls and none of any others, although there are many undoubted plaints of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestor, and actions in the form of a writ of entry. Often indeed the plea is said in so many words to be "loco brevis".³ The custom of the use of plaints instead of writs is implicit in the plaint of novel disseisin already mentioned,⁴ when the defendants objected that if the plaintiff had had a writ, it should have been addressed to the mayor and sheriffs. The actual text reads: "Dicunt quod qualitercumque dictus Ranulphus respondet, dicunt quod non habent diem ibi neque iudicem ut prius, quia brevia nove disseisine—⁵ tertio iudici, et querela dicte Margerie que servit ei loco brevis, deberet talis esse si esset breve regis Edwardi etc. maiori et vicecomitibus Cestrie salutem." ⁶

The only mention of a writ, other than of dower or of right, is the writ of novel disseisin brought by John Hurel against Robert of Glasham ⁷ and even here the actual writ, or a copy of it, is not to be found, as the record covers only the end of the case. It is probable that the clerk wrote "writ" when in fact he should have written "plaint". The claim that no man was bound to answer to any plaint touching his freehold save by a writ was indeed made by defendants in the Portmote but never carried. An example is the *querela* of disseisin commenced in the Portmote, on Monday, 1 April, 1297.⁸ Here, the judges, who should have rendered a decision, failed to do so, but eventually allowed the case to proceed as a plaint. Similarly the first two cases in Portmote Roll 4,

¹ Morris, *Chester*, 553.

² See p. xvii, n. 5 above.

³ E.g. Portmote Roll 68, m. 5 (1328), and Portmote Roll 41, m. 5v. (1312). Defendant's plea in this last example is interesting. He said that the court could not entertain the plea because that plaint stood in place of a writ and concerned a freehold. All plaints and all writs moved at the time when the lord King was Earl of Chester were and are annulled in the County of Chester, through the alienation of the county when the King gave the county of Chester to his son, now Earl of Chester. He sought judgment if the court could hear that plea without warrant. The same defence was brought by defendant in a plea concerning fishing rights in the same court in the same year. *Ibid.*, m. 4.

⁴ See p. xx above.

⁵ Amend: *divigi debent prius et secundo partibus.*

⁶ Portmote Roll 13, m. 14, 20 Sept., 1305.

⁷ Portmote Roll 55, m. 1, p. 97.

⁸ Portmote Roll 4, m. 13v., p. 22.

actions in the form of a writ of entry, are repeatedly adjourned because the judges were uninformed whether the parties ought to proceed by writ or in the form of a plaint.¹ Here again, the cases eventually proceed by plaint.

These cases merit some further discussion because a defendant was certainly justified in claiming that he was not obliged to answer concerning his freehold without a writ. A clause in the Provisions of Westminster, repeated in the Statute of Marlborough states the law in this matter.

Yet as Richardson and Sayles say, it must have been a frequent occurrence for actions touching freehold to be begun by plaint in seignorial courts, otherwise there was no point in the clause.² These authors, dealing with cases before the King's Bench or the Justices in Eyre, devote an informative and highly suggestive introduction to the growth and origin of the writ system and the not infrequent habit of initiating suits by plaint instead of writ in the Central Courts. In effect they say that all actions originally were begun by plaint; that the plaint continued to be used even when a writ was obtainable throughout the thirteenth century, and that there was to develop out of this in a later period the custom of actions begun by bill and petition. Behind the writ lies the plaint and a writ was prescribed according to the nature of the plaint. If a writ were not available to cover the complaint then the plaint would come before a court of law and the defendant be forced to answer. But the writ system was rigid for two reasons; firstly, because "for most of the thirteenth century modifications and extensions were attended with difficulty and conceded with reluctance" and secondly, because "the writ pins the plaintiff down to a specific issue".³ It was natural, therefore, that when an opportunity was provided to proceed by plaint before justices *ad omnia placita*, that opportunity should be accepted. That it was not accepted more frequently was because of fear of reprisals from local magnates who remained when the itinerant justices had continued their tour.

Commenting on Glanvil's dictum that no one is bound to answer concerning his freehold without a writ, they say that the intention was to exclude the jurisdiction of a seignorial court and that in the King's courts actions regarding disseisin could be initiated by either writ or plaint, as indeed they frequently were for a generation after Glanvil. Even much later in the thirteenth century "it may well have been debated whether the laxity of the seignorial courts or the rigor of the King's Courts in real action should be in the rule. In the end it was thought best to require the plaintiff to purchase a writ generally, though, of course, if a defendant chose to answer without it, that was his affair."⁴

¹ Pp. 15-17.

² H. G. Richardson and G. O. Sayles, *Select Cases of Procedure without writ under Henry III*, lxxii.

³ *Ibid.*, xxv.

⁴ *Ibid.*, lxxii.

Apart from questions of freehold, it was necessary to purchase a writ in two other instances ; purely ecclesiastical offences, and, until the later years of Henry III's reign, wrongs for which redress had not been sought within a prescribed period. But these cases apart, a plaintiff was not restricted in the use of the plaint during the reign of Henry III, and even within these limitations if a defendant were willing to answer the case would proceed. They state that under Henry III actions by plaint became more restricted as far as the central courts were concerned, but that a greater freedom was allowed to those who wished to proceed by plaint before the justices itinerant, especially after the Parliament of Oxford ; that in the reigns of John and Richard possessory actions begun by plaint were very varied and that proprietary actions begun by plaint were not altogether uncommon ; that few actions relating to dower were brought by plaint after 1200 ; and that during the reign of Henry III actions that raised the issue of disseisin directly (apart from those cloaked as plaints of trespass) were unusual ; that when the disseisin was within the summons of the eyre a writ could be dispensed with, but before the central courts the facts would need to be unusual if an action to recover seisin by plaint were to succeed.

They sum up by saying that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries many actions were begun by plaint which later would have been begun by writ. In a broad sense, in actions at common law the plaint was gradually superseded by the writ. One would expect the plaint to be used until an appropriate writ was available from the chancery, and, when it was, that no one would wish to use a plaint, or, if he did so wish, that he would be prevented from doing so by the courts. This however was not true, especially in the case of actions of trespass and in some measure of other actions. " We are feeling our way in a period of transition, when procedure though it has long been crystallizing, yet retains some of its primitive fluidity, when the preparedness of the chancery to issue an original writ does not mean that a plaintiff may not, in many cases, proceed equally well by plaint. . . . In general, the choice between plaint and writ was very much a choice between beginning an action by a judicial writ or by an original writ. A plaint will not necessarily bring the defendant to court ; a writ, perhaps several writs, may be necessary for that purpose. This, in effect, reduces the difference between the two modes of beginning an action, where both are available, to the alternative of an application to the chancery or to a court of common law." ¹ They conclude : " If then the distinction between original and judicial writs is the result of a gradual demarcation of the functions of the judiciary and the functions of the chancery, we can explain not only much of the evolution of the writ system but the co-existence of actions by writ and actions by plaint for the same purposes. Any sweeping decision at one

¹ *Ibid.*, cxlvi.

moment of time is out of the question : rather must we suppose a slow adjustment aided by the weakening, and later the disappearance, of the office of justiciar in the reign of Henry III, the assertion of the claims of the Chancery as it developed into a separate department of state, and perhaps a change in the attitude of the judges themselves."¹

These extensive quotations and summary of a very valuable introduction on the subject of writs and plaints have been made at this stage to show that, even in the King's courts, it was by no means unusual to initiate a suit by means of a plaint rather than a writ, even when a writ was available, especially in the first half of the thirteenth century ; and to show that there were sufficient reasons for so doing. Now if this is so, what of the borough courts, which naturally tended to cling to ancient tradition ; which in many respects were conservative, even if in others they were ahead of their time ? Furthermore it must be remembered that the majority of suits in borough courts concerned trivialities. Those in the Pentice Roll in this volume illustrate this very well. The maximum damages claimed in a suit of trespass, for instance, were very much less than those that might have been awarded in the King's courts, and the actual damages given are seldom more than a few shillings. That Chester was in accord with borough customs generally in excluding certain writs and insisting that the majority of suits should be begun by plaint rather than writ, is exemplified by the following extracts from borough customals or charters :

- (i) Portsmouth : " Also we shall receive no maner of wryttes ne warantes but it be a wrytt of right for lands and that shall be determynd within owne self " (1272).²
- (ii) Winchester : " And be it known that the writs pleaded in the city before the justices or before the bailiffs of the town are these : writ of novel disseisin and all kinds of ' justices ', writ of right of dower and de rationabili parte and of right " (1280).³
- (iii) Ipswich : " The great pleas called the Portmanmoote are held fortnightly when writs of right and other pleas which are pleaded by royal writs, and also the pleas which touch freehold, which are pleadable in the said town without writ, are pleaded there " (1292).⁴
- (iv) Bury : " Furthermore we will and grant that no possessory writ shall run in the said town, that no writ of mort d'ancestor, cosinage, ael and besaiel and nuper obiit " (1327).⁵

To this can be added an extract from the Fordwich customal of the fifteenth century. " And all writs which can be pleaded in the King's

¹ H. G. Richardson and G. O. Sayles, *Select Cases of Procedure without writ under Henry III*, clii.

² *Borough Customs*, i. 252.

³ *Ibid.*, i, 253.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i, 254.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 256.

court by the King's writ can be pleaded and ended by a simple complaint made to the bailiff except only the writ of right patent."¹

In addition Bristol in 1240, Exeter in 1282, Waterford in 1300, Nottingham in 1336, Kilkenny in the fourteenth century and Hereford in 1486 were all using the writ of right.²

In addition Richardson and Sayles quote a suit before the King's Bench begun by plaint in 1231. Defendants were the mayor and a sheriff of London and a third, Adam of Antwerp, who, it appears, was plaintiff in an action in the court of Husting. "It is clear that the plaintiff before the Bench—the unsuccessful party in the Husting—is seeking to reverse a judgment of that court, although the ostensible ground of his plaint is that he was compelled to a swer concerning a freehold without writ." The plaint was dismissed as frivolous.³

It is not, then, too surprising that the objection raised by the defendants in the Portmote, that they were not bound to answer for their freehold without a writ, should both cause adjournments until the judges should return a judgment on it (which they never did), and nevertheless in practice be overruled. It is almost certain that the only writs to run in the Chester courts were those of right and dower.

If, however, by far the larger number of suits were begun by *querela*—and the very phraseology "A.B. queritur" at the commencement of an entry argues that this was so⁴—it is still doubtful whether the plaint was written or verbal. In the Mayor's court in London, the plaint was a written document delivered to the attorneys of the court, who thereupon summoned the defendant. Thus at the session when the plea was first recorded on the rolls, the parties should both be present, ready to proceed with a plaint already familiar to the court officials.⁵ Richardson and Sayles discuss the question in some detail. They argue since it was so obviously the right method in the reign of Edward I to approach the King by written bills that it is difficult to believe that this was not the case beforehand; but that even in the King's courts an oral declaration in the presence of witnesses was once sufficient; that the movement from the spoken to the written word proceeded downwards through the higher courts; and that though lower courts were imitative of the King's courts, there were many inferior courts where plaints were always made orally and the only writing was on the plea roll.⁶

Both methods of initiating suits might well have been used in the Chester courts. At the Portmote, for instance, as in London, the officers of the court were clearly well acquainted with the matter at issue on the day when the suit is first recorded in the rolls. The first record of any

¹ *Ibid.*, i, 264.

³ Richardson and Sayles, *op. cit.*, lxxxvi.

⁴ *Ibid.*, cxliii. This is the conclusion of a very convincing argument.

¹ Thomas, *op. cit.*, xxvii.

² *Ibid.*, i, 251-66.

⁶ Richardson and Sayles, *op. cit.*, lvii-lviii.

plaint (apart from pleas of real estate) usually gives only the names of the suitors, the nature of the plaint, the names of the pledges, and a note to the effect that the pledges confessed themselves to be pledges, or that one or other of the pledges failed to appear and was consequently distrained once. This would seem to imply that the written plaint was usual at the Portmote. In Roll 13, which is a miscellany of membranes of the Pentice and Portmote courts, many of which cannot be correctly assigned, belonging to the year 1305, there is a slip attached to one of the membranes. This slip is practically illegible though the concluding words, "preceptum est quod partes defendentes attachiantur", are quite distinct. This may possibly be an original enrolment. In the same roll occurs a case of a plaintiff failing to appear on the day the suit is first recorded and being distrained in consequence. The same argument should also hold for cases at the Pentice where the procedure, apart from the system of essoins, was essentially the same as at the Portmote. Yet somehow it is difficult to conceive that every petty suit entertained at the Pentice had behind it a written *querela*, though many of them may have had. At Manchester, it must be noted, if a man were impleaded before the day of the law-moot he had to answer on that day; if impleaded then for the first time, he was given until the next court day to answer.¹ No conclusion, therefore, can be attained regarding the question of oral or written plaints in the Chester courts. One may suspect that both methods were used but suspicion is not proof. The only certainty is that a suit might be begun by a writ of right, or one of dower; that no other writs ran in the City, and that it cannot be shown whether plaints were written or oral.

IV. PLEAS OF REAL ESTATE

Having thus inconclusively discussed the origin of suits, we need something further regarding pleas of real estate. As is only to be expected, the action that was begun by a writ of right in the Chester Portmote was always lengthy, even though the essoin *de malo lecti*, which at common law allowed a man to take to his bed for a year and a day, does not appear to have been used at Chester.²

The action brought by Robert the Chamberlain against Robert the Bolur and Agnes, his wife, on Monday, 27 May, 1297, offers a good example of procedure in the writ of right.³ Here defendants were summoned

¹ *Borough Customs*, i, 92.

² At Waterford the essoin *de malo lecti* was expressly forbidden. *Ibid.*, i, 253. In Chester an essoin *de malo lecti* of short duration, obviously used for cases of genuine sickness, and not to secure technical delay, is occasionally met with; cf. Portmote Roll 7, m. 1; m. 3v., 1298/9.

³ Portmote Roll 4, m. 14v., pp. 24-28. The four membranes here printed, like those in Portmote Roll 2 as well, differ from the usual Portmote membranes, in that

thrice, distrained twice and essoined themselves thrice before the land was sequestrated.¹ At the next session defendants warranted their essoins and nothing further was done that day, according to the custom of Chester.

There followed at successive sittings of the court, the view, three essoins, the warranting of essoins and, eventually, the count. Defendants vouched to warranty and the warrantor essoined himself five times before he testified to the original defendants' denial, thereupon becoming defendant himself. The count was again heard and the new defendant asked for a grand assize according to the custom of Chester. The last two entries concerning this case are unfortunately so illegible that transcription is impossible, but one gathers that Robert the Chamberlain eventually won his case because of a contradiction in John's defence, on Monday, 9 February, 1299, nearly two years after the original writ had been brought. The suit between Richard the Clerk of Chester and Margery Dunfoul which can be followed through so many sessions in Portmote Roll 55, looks as though it, too, might have been commenced with a writ of right, although throughout it is referred to as a plea of land. When the case is first heard of, on Monday, 20 October, 1320, sequestration and replevin had already occurred. This suit prolonged itself in much the same way as the last until 27 July, 1321, when plaintiff failed to prosecute. There is this difference, however, that this time the land of the vouchees to warranty was itself sequestrated when they defaulted.

The action commenced on Monday, 18 February, 1297, by a writ of right, between William the Gysors and Richard Spylering followed much the same lines. Here there was no vouching to warranty and the parties were reconciled on Monday, 27 January, 1298.²

These three cases illustrate also an extremely common ending to any case in the Chester courts, the failure of the suit to reach an appropriate ending, the decision by an inquest.

The writ of right was not, however, a very common form of suit in the Portmote. Much more frequent were actions akin to the Common Law writs of entry; a group of writs which lay half way between the proprietary writ of right and the possessory assizes (Novel Disseisin, Mort d'Ancestor, Darrein presentment and the Utrum). Maitland says

they are a record of cases, not of sessions. As they deal with land suits, this practice indicates that such cases were written up separately, though the cases actually fell within the normal Portmote routine. The cases in Roll 4 can be followed also in the normal sessional membranes, which enable a conclusion to be given to most of these pleas.

¹ The land was redeemed on the same day. There is no indication as to what was the time limit for replevin, but possibly it was the same as at common law, fifteen days. In many boroughs, the term for replevin, where there had been sequestration into the King's hand was much longer. *Borough Customs*, ii, cxxii.

² Portmote Roll 4, m. 15, pp. 18-20. This is an example of the conclusion of a case appearing in the normal sessional entries.

of these writs that their basis is to be found in the simple writ of *Precipe quod reddat*.¹ These particular actions, at Chester, seemingly not originated with a writ, nevertheless on occasion so closely resembled the common law *precipe quod reddat* that one can understand why more than once the suit was postponed "quia iudicatores non sunt inde circumspecti, utrum partes debeant placitare per breve vel in forma querele".

There are many examples in the Portmote Rolls here printed; the cases between Alice, daughter of Gilbert the Tailor and John of Flint,² between John of Orreby and William de la Style,³ and between Henry de la More and William Coc⁴ in Roll 4 for instance; those between Mabel of Mapylton and Richard of Anderford, and John Throstilberd and Hugh of Brichull and others in Roll 2; presumably most of the cases in Roll 55, unless clearly labelled dower, novel disseisin or nuisance, with the possible exception of that between Richard the Clerk and Margery Dunfoul, which may have been commenced by a writ of right, and similarly with other rolls not here printed, e.g. Roll 68 belonging to the years 1326-31 and Roll 41 belonging to the years 1312-13.⁵

The procedure used in these cases was very similar to that used in a suit commenced by a writ of right and was, therefore, little speedier. Despite the slight variations to be seen in the various suits, the essential proceedings in suits commenced by a writ of right and in the actions analogous to the Common Law *Precipe* cases, in Chester, appear to have been the three original summons, the two distrains, the three essoins, the sequestration and redeeming, the narration, the view, the three further essoins, and, supposing there were no further delays for any reason,⁶

¹ "That writ bids the tenant give up land which the demandant claims, or appear in the King's court to answer why he has not done so." All these writs, he says, suggest a recent flaw in the tenants' title by use of the phrase, "in quam (terram) non habuit ingressum nisi". "The tenant, it is alleged, had no entry into the land except in a certain mode which will be described in the writ, and which is one incapable of giving him a good title. The object of this formula is to preclude the tenant from that more general denial of the demandant's title, which would be appropriate in a writ of right and force him to answer a certain question about his own case, 'Did you or did you not come to the land in the manner I have suggested? If the tenant denies the suggestion, then here is a fact that ought to be sent to a jury.'" *History of English Law*, ii, 63.

² Suit lost on Monday, 9 Feb., 1299, because Alice failed to plead.

³ Parties reconciled in Oct., 1298.

⁴ Suit terminated on Monday, 25 Aug., 1298, when Henry de la More was amerced for default and William was without a day.

⁵ Unfortunately, with the exception of Rolls 2 and 4, it is seldom that a case can be followed from start to finish in a Portmote Roll, which is why Rolls 2 and 4 were chosen for inclusion here; but it is clear that the procedure differed little in any particular case.

⁶ E.g. vouching to warranty, in which case the vouchee was summoned thrice and could esoin himself thrice before his own land was sequestered; essoins in the King's service; adjournment by the court; mutual requests for days.

the request for a grand assize, which was actually an inquest of twelve. At the close of each series of essoins, there was, of course, the possibility of warranting essoins, and on the day that this was done no further action was taken.

The grand assize was the method at common law of deciding the question of right, but the assize was twenty-four and not twelve. At Chester the grand assize is sought but an inquest of twelve is summoned. In general, the boroughs disallowed it. At Nottingham, for instance, "the grand assize of the King is at common law and is not admitted in this court and ought not to be admitted, because tenements in the English borough are not at common law but only subject to an inquest in the place of the grand assize of the King."¹ Winchester,² too, disallowed it, as did Fordwich³ and Bury.⁴ London, however, allowed an inquest by twenty-four in the form of the grand assize, both at the Husting and the Mayor's Court.⁵

The system of essoins varied from borough to borough. The nearest example to the Chester procedure as outlined above is in the Torksey Custumal, dated about 1345. There, the tenants were allowed three summons, three distresses and three essoins before the land was sequestered. Forty days were allowed for replevin. Thereafter, after every appearance, each party could have three essoins. In cases of vouching to warranty, after the warranting, whoever wanted them could have three essoins.⁶

According to the *Leges Quatuor Burgorum* (about 1270), on the other hand, three reasonable essoins were allowed, but at the fourth, defendant must come to warrant his essoins and answer the bailiffs as to the nature of those essoins from day to day. In Aberystwyth, the tenant could make three defaults.⁷ In Waterford, the tenant was allowed one esoin, then the view, then another esoin and then the vouching, to warranty.⁸ Similar regulations were in force in Hereford⁹ and Kilkenny.¹⁰

Of Ipswich, Miss Bateson says: "More essoins were allowed in the borough court than the common law allowed after the Statute of Marlborough. After the tenement in question had been taken into the King's hands, the tenant should seek to replevy it within a fortnight. The tenant, if he depends on a question of summons, distress or esoin, can make his law, himself the twelfth hand. The jury which tries the question of right consists of twelve men, chosen from a panel of twenty-four, chosen by four who are themselves also impanelled."¹¹

¹ *Borough Customs*, i, 259.

² *Ibid.*, i, 253.

³ *Ibid.*, i, 264.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i, 256.

⁵ Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xl.

⁶ *Borough Customs*, i, 260.

⁷ *Ibid.*, i, 252.

⁸ *Ibid.*, i, 255.

⁹ *Ibid.*, i, 265.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, i, 262.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, i, 254, n. 1. This involved procedure of choosing the jury of inquest had no parallel at Chester. The parties themselves agreed to the members of the jury.

It would seem that the *Precipe quod reddat* cases are an example of Chester's solution of a difficulty common to other boroughs, the necessity of reconciling a desired action with a writ which did not run. "The only actions for the recovery of land, in London, for instance, being the fresh force and the writ of right, the practitioners in the borough court imitated the procedure of the royal courts in dealing with the newer real actions by causing the demandant, who brought a writ of right, to protest that he would prosecute his action "in the manner of one of the common law actions . . ." and because no writ of entry ran in the city, but only a writ of right, it was provided that the writ of right, in such cases could be pleaded according to the form and nature of a writ of entry, saving to the tenant his warrant if he wished to call any."¹ And in Dublin the burgesses could use a writ of right in the manner of a mort d'ancestor.²

The procedure in an action commenced by writ of dower was much speedier, but even then the suit was often protracted to inordinate lengths. The suit brought by Thomas of Manchester and Codusa, his wife, against Ranulph of Derisbur and Margery, his wife, and others, for example, was prolonged by an objection to the form of the writ, an allegation that a husband was an attorney for his wife, and by alternate essoins and appearances, until Monday, 2 April, 1296, a year after the commencement of the suit, when plaintiffs lost the action, because they failed to appear or to send anyone to essoin them.³

The other writs of dower, which occur in the rolls here printed, do not throw very much light on the general procedure in such suits, because either reconciliations were effected early in the action or the subsequent history of the suit cannot be traced. One clear example of the procedure in such a suit, however, occurs in Portmote Roll 7, m. iv.⁴ There it is recorded that Henry de Burchells and Agnes, his wife, brought a writ of dower against Richard, the Engineer and Agnes, his wife, seeking the reasonable dower of the wife of Henry, from the freehold of her former husband, Alexander King. Defendants were summoned once, essoined themselves once, and at the next court warranted their essoins. As usual nothing further was done on that day. After the defendants had been essoined once more, plaintiffs narrated their count, specified the boundaries of the land claimed, and said they would bring suit if their claim were denied. Defendants sought a view and the case was adjourned. After a further adjournment, another essoin and another warranting of essoins, plaintiffs recounted their claim. Defendants replied by saying that Alexander King, the former husband of Agnes, was not seised of the fee when he endowed her, and asked for an inquest to decide this. The jury, whose names are given, returned a verdict in favour of plaintiffs.⁵

The procedure here was singularly clear. There was no sequestration

¹ *Borough Customs*, ii, cxxiv.

² *Ibid.*, ii, cxxiii.

³ Portmote Roll 2, m. 1, pp. 1-4.

⁴ 19 Jan., 1299.

⁵ 27 July, 1299.

though sequestration was obviously possible in case of default. It was, too, possible to vouch to warranty. But the reduction in the number of summons and the number of possible essoins, can be seen in most of the actions of dower occurring in the Portmote Rolls. It seems to be general that the reasonable dower claimed in these suits was a third part of the former husband's freehold. It was in accordance with common law and was in fact their "common law dower".¹ In some boroughs, Ipswich, Nottingham and Torksey, on the other hand, a widow could claim a moiety of the tenements whereof her husband died seised.²

That Chester possessed an action of fresh force comparable to the assize of novel disseisin, but initiated by a plaint instead of a writ, was a peculiarity not of Chester, but of borough customs generally. In the Portmote plaintiffs frequently complain that they have been disseised "unjustly and without judgment", usually "with fresh force and within forty days" and always "post Johannes Scoticus factus fuit comes Cestrie", or alternatively "post terminum".³ Many boroughs had long had their own actions of fresh force corresponding to this plaint in Chester. Norwich, Northampton, Hereford and London, all had some such actions.⁴ Miss Bateson says that "the ejectment must have been recently made, or the borough court could not do justice by means of its own speedy process: remedy under a royal writ of right would have to be sought if there were delay".⁵

She points out that while in most places the complaint had to be brought within forty days, in London and Oxford the time limit was forty weeks; in Dublin and Waterford a year and a day and in Kilkenny three tides.⁶ Canterbury asserted the claim to try pleas of assize of fresh force by bill, without the King's writ.⁷ In Chester it has been noted that the time limit was forty days and this applied to the County Court as well.⁸

There are many examples of the Chester fresh force action, a plaint of novel disseisin, in the Portmote Rolls, where the essentially speedy nature of the process is seen. Gone are the essoins and the vouchers to warranty, the sequestration and adjournments. An obvious example is the case brought by John Cook of the Abbey of Chester and Agnes, his wife, against Richard, son of Richard the clerk of Chester and Richard de le Panyers.⁹ Alice, the daughter of Walter de la More, complained in the Portmote on Monday, 16 September, 1297, that she had been unjustly

¹ *History of English Law*, ii, 421.

² *Borough Customs*, ii, 124-6.

³ The date, 1232, when John the Scot became Earl of Chester, is obviously the limiting date for the action in Chester, as 1242 was under the Common Law. *History of English Law*, ii, 51. The phrase "post terminum" is obscure but, presumably, refers to the same limiting date.

⁴ *Borough Customs*, i, 231, 236, 237, 240.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii, cxix.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii, cxx, and n. 1 to the same page.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 242, n. 3.

⁸ *County Court Rolls*, I, n. 6.

⁹ Portmote Roll 2, m. iv., 21 Mar., 1295, p. 9.

disseised of a shop, by John of Warewik and others, and sought a declaration through an assize. Defendants pleaded that they had done no injury, that they had entry through another, whose deed they produced in court and sought the declaration of an assize.

The jury decided on their oath that defendants did not disseise plaintiff.¹ In the same court various plaintiffs complained that they had been unjustly disseised of a messuage,² a garden,³ part of the issues of the East Gate,⁴ and so on ; and such complaints were speedily dealt with by means of an inquest. In 1328 the fresh force action is still to be found in the same form. The case between Radulph Lok and John, son of William Wrenche, for instance, a plea of disseisin of a plot of earth, followed the same form,⁵ and those between Richard Russel and Richard, son of Henry Russel, and Robert Candelan and Mabel of Stoke similarly.⁶

These cases call to mind Maitland's remarks about the assize of novel disseisin at Common Law : that it was a summary action ; that originally there was no pleading ; but that gradually defendants would raise exceptions, reasons why the question put in the writ should not be answered ; that the assize might be converted into a jury through having to answer a point raised by the defendants ; and the distinction between the assize and the jury, the possibility of the former being attained, while the latter assembled at the request of both parties.⁷

The Chester courts also used an action corresponding to the common law assize of mort d'ancestor, although it was excluded from many boroughs including Bristol, Dublin, Stamford, Lichfield and Nottingham.⁸ Waterford used a writ of right in its stead.⁹ In London the process was as in the assize of fresh force, the essoins as in the common law.¹⁰ Such actions were comparatively infrequent in the Portmote and in no single instance is a complete record of a case to be found. Richard of Worthington and Agnes, his wife, for instance, brought a plaint " loco brevis de morte antecessoris " against Richard Brown, on Monday, 5 September, 1328,¹¹ complaining that Richard Brown deforced them of ten shillings annual rent, " de quo Thomas de Carleton, pater predicte Agnetis, fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, et obiit postquam Ranulphus quondam comes Cestrie fuit cruce signatus. Et eadem Agnes propinquior heres eius est, ut dicit." On that day Richard Brown was summoned as were the usual twelve. At the next session Richard was resummoned and the case is lost to record.

The same inconclusive ending occurs in a case brought by John Morel against Simon Ellesworth in identical terms on Monday, 22 August,

¹ Portmote Roll 4, m. IIV.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 1, 3 Dec., 1296.

⁷ Portmote Roll 68, m. 7v.

⁸ *History of English Law*, ii. 49.

⁹ *Ibid.*, i, 255.

² *Ibid.*, m. IIV., 16 Sept., 1297.

⁴ Portmote Roll 7, m. IV., Sept., 1298.

⁶ *Ibid.*, m. 3v., 26 April, 1330.

⁸ *Borough Customs* i, 243, n. 1.

¹¹ Portmote Roll 68, m. 5.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii, cxxiii.

1328,¹ and in a case brought by Hugh Mercer against Thomas the Chamberlain before Monday, 26 April, 1330.² In the first of these two cases, after the original summons two essoins on the part of the defendant can be traced, but then again the case is lost to record; and in the latter defendants defaulted after they had already been essoined "beyond the sea", and an inquest was summoned. The inquest, however, never appeared in default of jurors. These three cases apart, there are only casual references to other such actions and it is not, therefore, possible to define the procedure precisely. However, it was apparently a summary action, as at common law, though not so much so as that of novel disseisin.

Closely allied to the fresh force action, in use in boroughs generally, was the plea of nuisance. Miss Bateson says that the action of nuisance resembled the fresh force action as the royal writ of nuisance resembled the writ of novel disseisin: that the complaint had to be made without delay and the processes in an action for nuisance were rapid.³ Such actions were not numerous in the Chester Portmote. The only example here transcribed, that brought by Richard de Prez against Adam de Redeleg, shows the summary nature of the action quite clearly but judgment was postponed for want of jurors.⁴ The only other example occurred in 1299 and there the case soon ended in a reconciliation after defendant had raised a technical objection.⁵

V. PLEAS OF TRESPASS, COVENANT, DEBT

CASES NOT INVOLVING REAL ESTATE

As both the Pentice and Portmote courts dealt with similar cases except for pleas of real estate, the following remarks concerning procedure in cases of trespass, covenant and debt, with the exception of essoins and delays, apply equally to both courts. As far as can be seen the procedure used in the Chester courts differed but slightly from that used in other borough courts. Definite information regarding the processes preliminary to the appearance of the suitors in court, summons, attachments, distrains, is not easy to obtain from the rolls, but the procedure in the plaint, in the defence and in the proof is quite clear. It is as well to repeat here that a great number of cases in both courts never reached a judicial conclusion. As can be seen from the Pentice Roll printed in this volume very many plaintiffs failed to prosecute their pleas, thus losing their case; many defendants sooner or later acknowledged their fault and thus lost their case; and very many reconciliations were effected during the course of the action.⁶

¹ *Ibid.*, m. 7v.

² *Ibid.*, m. 3v.

³ *Borough Customs*, ii, cxxi.

⁴ Portmote Roll 55, m. 3v., 17 Aug., 1321.

⁵ Portmote Roll 7, m. 3.

⁶ Actually this roll contains even more cases settled in this way than other rolls of either court, but such cases were always frequent.

No matter what was the nature of the case the first necessity was for the plaintiff to state his case formally, either himself or through a pleader or maintainer.¹ This was the "narratio" or count, which followed the same general formula in all courts, royal, manorial or burghal. The defendant answered equally formally by denying the force and injury, the where and when and the specified charges—in trespass for instance, the wounding, waylaying, forestalling—and then usually complained that if injury had been sustained it was because of the plaintiff's own assault. Owing to the frequent use of the abbreviation "etc." in the rolls, it is somewhat doubtful just how fully the "words of the court" had to be denied; but presumably on occasion a general denial would suffice. However, it was desperately easy for a defendant to make a verbal slip, or omit a vital part of the defence, and so lay himself open to the charge of being undefended, just as it was for the plaintiff to lose the issue because of a bad count ("prava narratio"). The following are typical examples:

(1) Nicholas Forthewynt, in the Pentice, sued Gilbert Dunfoul in a case of trespass.² He outlined his case and defendant made the usual formal denial. Plaintiff, however, alleged that though he denied force and arms, housebreaking etc., he made no mention of the charge of carrying off a dog and a chain. The court said he ought to have mentioned it and he did not do so. Therefore plaintiff won his case.

(2) A defendant sought judgment and obtained it on a plaintiff's false count: in that plaintiff alleged housebreaking and made no mention of arms, yet housebreaking was impossible without arms.³

(3) A defendant pleaded as in a case of debt, but plaintiffs successfully maintained that the case in dispute was a case of trespass.⁴

(4) A plaintiff claimed that defendant had robbed him of a rope and anchor on the banks of the River Dee. Defendant pointed out that there were many places on the banks of the River Dee and named a few of them. He claimed judgment because plaintiff did not specify the exact spot.⁵

(5) A defendant successfully maintained that an alleged debt was for an amount in the attachment different from that stated in the count.⁶

(6) On more than one occasion the plaintiff made the mistake of calling

¹ In Leicester, before Edmund Crouchback's reforming charter of 1277, if a defendant did not say Thwertutnay directly to a plaintiff, he was not allowed to have any man who knew the usages to speak for him.

M. Bateson, *Records of Leicester*, i, 156. In Chester, the frequent appointment of the same men as attornies in different suits, seems to argue that they were undertaking to be pleaders; cf. The Pleas of the Crown for the City, where Henry de Lych is definitely styled "narrator". *County Court Rolls*, 175.

² Pentice Roll 14, m. 5, 1306.

³ Pentice Roll 16, m. 8, 1306.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 6, 1306.

⁵ Portmote Roll 19, m. 2, 1307.

⁶ Portmote Roll 11, m. 3, 1304.

the defendant by the wrong name,¹ though this was answered sometimes by offers on the plaintiffs' part to verify that defendants were known by the name used in the count.²

(7) A defendant in a case of debt failed to deny the charge, claiming that he ought not to reply to any charge save before the Earl or his justiciar. He based this claim on a charter which he produced. Plaintiffs claimed the suit as undefended. Judgment was deferred.³

It was usual for the plaintiffs in any suit in Chester to bring suit or to say that, if defendant denied the charge, they would bring suit, a number of witnesses who saw the original trespass, or the giving of the money in a case of debt, or the making of the covenant. There is no hint in the Chester Rolls as to the requisite number of witnesses in the plaintiff's suit, and it looks rather as if the offer to bring suit were becoming a meaningless technicality. No record is to be found of the suit ever having been heard, nor is there any hint that a defendant ever resorted to an examination of the suit. In borough courts generally it was usual to offer suit in cases of debt and broken covenants, though it does not appear to have been universal in cases of trespass.⁴ The defendants should have formally denied the suit, but both in Chester and other borough courts they often omitted to do so. If a plaintiff so wished, however, he could have claimed that a defendant was "undefended" on account of this omission. In the Portmote, for instance, in a case of debt, brought on Monday, 22 April, 1303, plaintiffs sought judgment and obtained it, on the grounds that they had brought suit and defendant had not denied the suit which he ought to have done.⁵ The omission, however, was common and was usually disregarded. Defendant, in his defence, could have called for an examination of the plaintiff's witnesses and if one of them could have been barred, then the plaintiff would have lost his case. But as this deprived defendant of any other means of defence it was seldom resorted to, and no record of such an examination is to be found in the Chester rolls.⁶

Just as the Chester courts acted in conformity with general borough

¹ Pentice Roll 16, m. 9, 1306; Portmote Roll 11, m. 5v., 1304.

² Pentice Roll 16, m. 5, 1306; Portmote Roll 41, m. 3, 1313.

³ Pentice Roll 56, m. 1, 1322.

⁴ L. Henry, *Contracts in the Local Courts of Mediaeval England*, 19-20, 44-5, 73; *History of English Law*, ii, 606-7, 609-10; *Borough Customs*, i, 165-170.

Originally it was probably essential to proffer suit in any plea, but just as "the words of the court" and the denial of "the words of the court" appear to be becoming more and more meaningless, probably the proffer of suit and the denial of suit in trespass was becoming equally formal. In cases of debt and covenant, on the other hand, it was becoming more necessary, rather than less, to proffer suit: Henry, *op. cit.*, 75.

Borough Customs, i, 180.

⁵ Portmote Roll 10, m. 13.

⁶ *History of English Law*, ii, 610 and n. 3.

usage, as regards the plaintiffs' count and the defence, so too, in the matter of proof. In borough courts, proof in cases of debt and trespass was by an inquest or the making of one's law.¹ Trespass, besides being a personal wrong, was also a breach of the peace, usually of the King's peace, and the crown kept a watchful eye in cases of trespass. By the Statute of Wales (1280), men were no longer to wage their law in personal trespass, but should go to jurors in accordance with the laws of England. This was clearly not always effective in borough courts because in 1285, when the City of London was in the King's hands, he abolished the wager of law in trespasses, where there was bloodshed or battery, except by the consent of the plaintiff.²

By the reign of Edward I the action of trespass had grown to such an extent that a distinction could be drawn between cases of violent and non-violent trespass. An analysis of the early rolls of Chester, those belonging to the reign of Edward I, seems to indicate that it was customary at that time, to decide cases of violent trespass by inquest and cases of non-violent trespass by law. Even so there were exceptions to this general rule, a few cases of violent trespass being settled by the making of a law, and an occasional case of non-violent trespass resulting in an inquest. It would seem that this procedure represented a transitional stage between that in which an inquest in any case was a rarity, and one in which a case of trespass of any kind was decided by an inquest.

An analysis of later rolls, those of the reign of Edward II, reveals that nearly all cases of trespass were decided by an inquest.³ A curious example of the transitional stage is a case of violent trespass, in which husband and wife were defendants. They replied separately, each denying the charge in the usual formula. The husband asked for an inquest and the wife wished to acquit herself by her law. The inquest decided in favour of the husband and the wife made her law and was, therefore, "sine die".⁴

Comparably, in the Mayor's Court in London, during the reign of Edward I, assaults were nearly always submitted to an inquest, but cases of non-violent trespass, defamation, disrespect to the Mayor, unjust attachment and so on, were decided by wager of law. Generally speaking wager of law in trespass was on the decline in this period.⁵ In some boroughs the proof continued to be made by wager of law in any kind of trespass, e.g. Sandwich as late as the fifteenth century.⁶ In Southampton,

¹ Cf. a gloss in F. Maitland, *The Court Baron*, 91-2.

² Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xxxiii.

³ There were exceptions, however. In 1322, for example, Thomas of Werington complained of Walter the Fisher in a plea of trespass. He said Walter had taken a fish from his stall. Walter denied this and was at his law. He made it and was quit. Pentiche Roll 56, m. 3.

⁴ Pentiche Roll 5, m. 1, 1297.

⁵ Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xxxv.

⁶ *Borough Customs*, i, 172.

in 1348, the method of proof depended on the damages claimed.¹ Edmund Crouchback's reforming charter to the Leicester Portmanmoot in 1277 determined the procedure to be adopted in cases of trespass there.

"In a plea of trespass if a defendant says the thwartnay² let him be at his law. . . . And let no one henceforth be distrained to make his law by folk named, as formerly was usual. And if the defendant in a plea of trespass wishes to put himself on an inquest as to his deed let the inquest be taken by suitable people, his enemies excepted. And if a day for the inquest is given and the defendant does not come, let him be distrained to appear at the next court. And if he does not come to that court let the inquest be taken by default and let judgment be given and execution done."³

In general in the Chester courts juries when giving a verdict returned a simple "guilty" or "not guilty", unlike those in the Mayor's court in London, where often they had a "general commission to tell all they knew, with the result that the verdicts occupy more space than the pleadings".⁴ Occasionally, however, the jury does amplify its verdict. For instance, they sometimes found a defendant guilty in a plea of trespass, but not guilty "vi et armis".⁵ Or again in a case where there were three defendants they found one guilty, who was therefore amerced, and two not guilty, whereby plaintiff was amerced for his false plaint.⁶ And again a defendant was found guilty of stealing one knife when plaintiff alleged he had stolen two. Both parties were therefore amerced, one for the trespass and the other for his false plaint.⁷

In the plea of trespass between Robert of Eccleshale and Hugh le Swon, plaintiff accused defendant of taking two pigs, valued at twenty shillings. The jury said that the pigs were lost through the fault of the defendant but that their value was seven shillings. They added that the trespass was not made "by force and arms". Plaintiff, therefore, recovered the seven shillings and one shilling damages.⁸

In cases of debt and covenant on the other hand, wager of law was generally considered to be more appropriate. In Chester, an occasional case of debt is decided by means of an inquest but this was unusual. This was the general rule in the London courts, in the Law Merchant and in the common law, where it continued to be possible to use compurgation in actions of debt and covenant for many years.⁹ The

¹ *Ibid.*, i, 175.

² For "thwartnay" or "thwertnic" see *History of English Law*, ii, 608-11, and the article by R. Stewart Brown, *E.H.R.*, vol. 40, 13.

³ M. Bateson, *Records of Leicester*, i, 156-8.

⁴ Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xliii.

⁵ Pentice Roll 56, m. 2v., 1322; Pentice Roll 57, m. 3v., 1323.

⁶ Pentice Roll 53, m. 3, 1320.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 3v., 1320.

⁸ Pentice Roll 49, m. 9v., pp. 78-79.

⁹ Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xxxv.

defendant in these cases had the option of asking for an inquest in most boroughs, but law was the usual proof.¹

The exception to this was cases in which plaintiff could produce a tally. Again and again in the Chester courts, plaintiffs produced tallies and offered to prove them "according to the custom of the City of Chester", as if such a custom might have been purely local. But here again Chester was in conformity with general borough usage.² Tally, when proffered, barred the opposite party of his defence of wager of law and gave the party holding the tally the right to make the proof. That was the effect of sealed tallies anywhere, and usually unsealed tallies had that effect between merchants and citizens of the same borough.³ A tally was usually a marked stick cleft length-ways, or an indenture torn down in two, one half of which was kept by each of the parties. Often in the Chester courts the plaintiff proffered his tally at the end of his count, presumably so that defendant could examine it and compare his half with it. If plaintiff wished to prove the proffered tally according to the custom of Chester, defendant usually neither wagered his law nor asked for an inquest. It is seldom, however, that the tally is actually proved, either because the parties were reconciled or because defendant raised a technical objection. If the Portmote court granted plaintiff the right of proving his tally and he had not done so at the third court afterwards, he lost his case. It would seem that plaintiffs were given the same number of delays to prove a proffered tally as defendants were given to make a law they had wagered.

Little light is to be gleaned from the rolls on the method of proving tallies. In the Pentice it was once proved at third hand⁴; and there are two cases, that between William le Rous and William of Ellehale and his wife, Alice,⁵ and that between Almaric Cook and Albert Pecok,⁶ where plaintiff might have been proving his tally by taking a single-handed oath.

Generally, tallies were proved in the same way as debts were proved, by the suit of witnesses, which plaintiff produced at his count, witnesses present at the time the tally was made. This was certainly so at Leicester in 1277,⁷ Bristol in 1240,⁸ and Hereford in 1483.⁹ While there is no indication in the Chester rolls, that any particular tally was a sealed tally,

¹ Henry, *op. cit.*, 50, 51, 101.

² Writs of right and dower in Chester commanded the sheriffs to do right or see that dower was restored "secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie", but there was no peculiarly local custom involved.

³ Henry, *op. cit.*, 135, 147. He quotes the usages in London, Lincoln, Winchester and Exeter from *Borough Customs*, 107, 186, 202, 177. Cf. Pentice Roll 49, m. 3v., p. 60, where in the suit brought by Robert of Frodsham against William Martin, defendant wagered his law, but plaintiff claimed that he had offered to prove his tally and the law could not stand.

⁴ Pentice Roll 56, m. 3, 1322.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 8, p. 93.

⁶ Pentice Roll 49, m. 9, p. 75.

⁷ *Borough Customs*, i, 163.

⁸ *Ibid.*, i, 166.

⁹ *Ibid.*, i, 265.

the citizens of Chester in the City custumal postulate that anyone who had tallies could prove them whether sealed or not, and that by this proof the defendants were convicted.¹

Apart from cases in which the plaintiff produced a tally, the proof in cases of debt was almost invariably by wager of law in the Chester courts, as in borough courts generally. The Leicester charter ordained that if the defendant denied the debt and demandant had proof by writing, tally or word of mouth, he was to make the proof by his witnesses, who were to be examined as to whether they were at the taking of the debt or making of the tally. By such proof he was to recover or lose his debt. If the plaintiff had nothing but his simple voice, defendant was to be at his law by as many as the court should award. If the defendant made the law he was quit; if he failed he was attainted of the plea.²

In Norwich, every citizen was to be at his law in pleas of debt when he was impleaded without writing or tally.³ In London, in 1285, "In a plea for breach of contract or debt, when the plaintiff has no writing or tally the defendant can defend himself by his law," but "if a sealed tally be put forward in proof of the debt, the defendant shall not have his law".⁴ And this was the rule at common law also.

If a tally were proffered and acknowledged in court, plaintiff of course won his suit.⁵ Similarly, if a defendant alleged payment, he ought to have produced a tally to prove this payment. In more than one case at the Chester courts, a defendant alleged payment but lost his case because he had nothing in hand to prove it.⁶ Often a plaintiff would bring a tally, which defendant was unwilling to let plaintiff prove. As the proffer of a tally barred defendant of his law, he would try to protract the case and win it if possible on technical objections. A very good example of this is seen in the record for a session held at the Pentice on 1 August, 1306.⁷

Richard the Calf and Robert the Corvisere, executors of the will of Henry of Galway, were attached to reply to Richard of Kingsleye in a case of debt. Richard of Kingsleye claimed 17s. for cloth bought by Henry of Galway and produced a tally, by which deceased and his executors were bound. He offered to prove this tally. Defendants asked if he had noted his count,⁸ and on being told that he had, sought judgment in that he should have included the phrase "Ad quorum manus bona dicti Henrici devenerunt et administrantur", which he had not included.

¹ Morris, *Chester*, 553.

² *Borough Customs*, i, 164.

³ *Ibid.*, i, 181.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i, 184.

⁵ Pentice Roll 14, m. 4, 1306; Pentice Roll 49, m. 2, p. 49; *Ibid.*, m. 2v., p. 54, etc.

⁶ E.g. Pentice Roll 14, m. 4, 1306.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 5.

⁸ Evidently an objection could not be raised unless the complaint was committed to writing.

Plaintiff, on the contrary, demanded judgment in that he had called defendants "executors" and they had simply styled themselves "Richard and Robert". Judgment was deferred but defendants were instructed to answer further. At resumption, they said plaintiff should have sought the debt within a year and a day, which he had not done, because anyone demanding a debt from executors must do this. They further claimed to have rendered an account of all goods and produced a bill in court. Plaintiff said that he had sent his servant to claim the debt, and further that defendants had produced "a strange deed" in court, which ought not to harm him. Further, he said, illogically enough, that in this deed, defendants acknowledged themselves to be executors. He sought judgment in that defendants did not deny his tally and had no acquittance from him. Defendants, thereupon, sought judgment in that they had offered to verify that they held no goods of the deceased and this verification had been refused. Judgment was again deferred. After the adjournment only one of the defendants appeared and plaintiff sought judgment because of the default of the other. The defendant who had appeared said that the defaulter was sick, but stated that he himself had offered to pay part of the debt. Richard of Kingsleye claimed and gained judgment on this recognition. It is evident, that, if defendants had let plaintiff prove his tally at the beginning of the case, they would have lost it.

Although the usual defence in cases of debt was the making of one's law,¹ there were exceptions when the proof was by an inquest. In a case of debt, for example, defendant said that a proffered tally was not his deed and an inquest was summoned to decide the question. Before the inquest could render a decision defendant acknowledged the debt.² Against this must be quoted as an example of many such cases, that between William of Stafford and Thomas of Doncaster, where plaintiff's proffered tally was denied and where plaintiff was admitted to the proof of the tally. Here again the debt was acknowledged.³

In the case between William le Rous, plaintiff, and William of Ellehale and his wife, Alice, defendants, the latter denied the tally and plaintiff was admitted to prove it.⁴ One defendant intervened at the proof, lifted plaintiff's hand from the book and said he was swearing a false oath. On this count she placed herself on an inquest. The disappointing aspect of the case is that plaintiff died before further action was taken and defendants were quit. The same action was taken by defendant, in the plea of debt between Almaric Cook and Albert Pecok, when plaintiff was proving his tally.⁵ Here the case was adjourned to the next court

¹ Perhaps in Chester at third hand, at least in the expeditious Pentice procedure. Cf. Pentice Roll 57, m. 3, 1323. This is one of the few occasions in which the number of compurgators is specified.

² Pentice Roll 41, m. 4, 1312.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 9, p. 75.

³ Pentice Roll 49, m. 5, p. 69.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 8, p. 93.

and lost to record. Sometimes a debt was acknowledged in court but defendant alleged poverty. An inquest was requested to decide whether defendant had the wherewithal to pay.¹

In a plea of debt in the Pentice between Ranulph of Hertford and the executors of the will of Henry the Tailor, an inquest seems to have been the appropriate proof. The executors said they had distributed all goods of the deceased and that they had nothing in hand. Plaintiff said that they did have something in hand on the day the plaint was brought and asked for an inquest to decide this question. The inquest decided that the executors had nothing belonging to the deceased on the day the plaint was brought.² In the case of unjust detention brought by Agnes the Chamberlain against Macke of Hole, defendant asked for an inquest, when a wager of law would have been expected.³ An inquest of tailors decided the question of a broken agreement brought against a tailor by a certain John of Standon, who complained that the coat the tailor had been commissioned to make, fitted him so badly that he had to have it altered by another tailor.⁴

In the Portmote, in November, 1306, Robert of Gredel impleaded Richard of Frodsham in a plea of unjustly detaining the half of one ship.⁵ Robert complained that he was in possession of half a ship in the Port of Dublin at dawn on the Sunday following the feast of St. Valentine. Richard came with force and arms, waylaid him and deprived him of the possession of half a ship, to his damage twenty pounds and more. Robert brought suit. Richard denied, as if it had been a case of trespass,⁶ the force and tort, all attack and waylaying, etc., and then denied the possession, the dispossession and the damages. He said that Robert never was in possession but that he, Richard, was and always had been in possession; that a contract had been made between himself and plaintiff that Robert should have half the ship for twenty marks, of which five and a half had been paid as earnest. These five and a half marks were now in the hands of the King, through his justiciar in Ireland,

¹ Pentice Roll 51, m. 2, 1319. Here the jury decided that defendant could pay. Pentice Roll 49, m. 9, p. 75; *Ibid.*, m. 9v., p. 77.

² Pentice Roll 57, m. 2v. 1323. This is a case of the plaintiff having the "negative of the issue" and, therefore, the right of choice of proof. Henry, *op. cit.*, 51.

³ Pentice Roll 49, m. 8v., pp. 94-95. ⁴ Portmote Roll 10, m. 4, 1302, p. 122.

⁵ Portmote Roll 15, m. 1v., 1306.

⁶ By the end of the thirteenth century the action of trespass had grown to such an extent that it could cover any assault, no matter how petty. It could even cover cases of slander and defamation and in some cases appeared to have almost a civil aspect. This civil aspect, the opposite of the criminal aspect of the above case of unjust detention, is seen in the case of Nicholas the Engineer, who in a plea of trespass, complained that Richard Fox had wickedly impleaded his servant, Walter the Carpenter, thus holding up Nicholas' work for three days, damaging him to the extent of twenty shillings. Pentice Roll 16, m. 10, 1306.

because of a trespass made by Robert.¹ Both suitors asked for an inquest.²

Although the defendant could have been at his law in this case, since it was a case of "unjust detention", an inquest appears to have been a more suitable proof. Maitland notes that again and again a man is to be found asking for an inquest when he could have wagered his law, and at no time is such a man forced to make his law. He says that this was natural since making one's law was a risky business, and it was safer to put oneself on an inquest.³ Thomas says of it that at best a law was merely a sworn testimonial to a litigant's credibility by men whose own credibility might not be above suspicion; that mediaeval men knew this and consequently made the waging of one's law as difficult a process as possible.⁴ Plaintiffs, of course, believing in the rightness of their case, would always have preferred an inquest.

Maitland suggests that a distinction might be drawn between suits in which defendants directly denied the allegation, in which case the appropriate proof was law, and those in which defendants produced an exception, in which case the appropriate proof was inquest.⁵ The evidence in the Chester rolls, however, suggests that the more valid distinction was the one elaborated here; inquest in cases of trespass, law elsewhere. It must, however, be repeated that this was only a general rule and will not hold for every case.⁶ Use is made of the exception, but not as frequently as in the Mayor's Court in London. There, "a defendant often raised an exception after admitting the facts and though laying himself open to the plaintiffs' allegations that he is undefended", and "often the parties continued to plead against each other until they reached an issue which seemed to them to touch the heart of the matter, after which they went to a jury".⁷ This pleading sometimes happened in the Chester courts also.⁸ It did so in nearly all cases of novel disseisin.⁹

¹ The roll is sometimes difficult to decipher and it is not clear what the trespass was.

² The actual text is "(Ricardus) petit quod inquiratur. Ideo Robertus similiter". According to Maitland the inquest was always in theory the outcome of consent and submission. Both litigants agreed to be bound by the verdict of the jury. *History of English Law*, ii, 623. This might explain why here, as elsewhere in the rolls, the Chester scribes were careful to note that both parties asked for an inquest, no matter whether plaintiff or defendant was the first to make the request. Thomas notes a similar desire to record the request of both parties for an inquest in the Mayor's Court in London. Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xli.

³ F. Maitland, *The Court Baron*, 18.

⁴ Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xxxvii. ⁵ *History of English Law*, ii, 620.

⁶ There are, of course, several other cases of debt, in addition to those quoted, settled by an inquest, to be found in the Chester rolls, but they are not numerous.

⁷ Thomas, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xli. ⁸ Portmote Roll 4, m. 8v., 1299.

⁹ Cf. Maitland's statement that the exception originated in the Petty Assizes. *History of English Law*, ii, 612.

It was, however, unsafe in the Chester courts for the defendant to omit to deny the words of the court. Adam Keling lost his case against Roger of Huntingdon, because he failed to deny the words of the court.¹ So, too, did Richard Fox for the same reason, in his plea against Nicholas the Engineer.² Three defendants, in a case of unjust detention of a gate, refused to reply after the plaintiff's count. Plaintiff instantly claimed judgment from them as undefended.³ Even when a defendant was relying on a technical objection, that the plaintiff in his count had said the trespass was committed against the Earl's peace, whereas the Earl had not been born at the time of the alleged offence, he was still careful to deny every item of the count, including the damages, formally and directly.⁴

Damages could be claimed in any suit in the Chester courts, as in those of other boroughs. Generally in the borough courts there was a specially selected group of affeerers or tax assessors. Such a group evidently functioned also in the Chester courts, as is indicated by the many references to them, but it is noticeable that if an inquest returned a plea of guilty it was the inquest which awarded the damages. There are many instances in the Pentice Roll in this volume. Damages were invariably claimed in any kind of suit at sums varying from sixpence to one hundred pounds and are usually assessed at a much lower rate than that claimed. As a rule they are given at two or three shillings and the upper limit is seldom more than one mark. There is actually one case in which the inquest awarded damages of five pounds. But this was so unusual that the scribe made a special note contrary to his usual practice.⁵ As plaintiffs obviously expected damages to be assessed at a much lower figure, they wisely stated a high claim.

In general there are few differences and many similarities between the procedure used in the Chester courts and that used in the courts of other boroughs. The many cases of unjust detention and broken agreements in the Chester Rolls, like those of debt and trespass, are no different in kind or in the way in which they are handled, from those in other borough courts. Pleas of account, of agreements regarding rents, of agreements between master and servant, of pledges who were distrained through default of their principals, bargains made and bargains broken; these and numerous other possible varieties of covenant, all occur and were all treated in the same way in Chester as elsewhere. Other points elaborated in the custumals of other boroughs—sursise of rent, house destruction, wardships, wills and intestacy for instance—which must have had their counterpart in the Chester courts—have little light shed on them by the rolls. But the evidence regarding what is clear might lead

¹ Pentice Roll 8, m. 2v., 1299.

² Pentice Roll 16, m. 10, 1306.

³ Portmote Roll 41, m. 6v., 1313.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 4, 1313.

⁵ Pentice Roll 56, m. 2, 1322.

one to think that in these obscure matters also, Chester was in all probability in conformity, rather than in disagreement with general borough customs.

As these remarks on the procedure used in the Chester courts apply equally to both the Portmote and the Pentice, it must be reiterated that the distinction between the two courts lies mainly in the speed with which plaints could be handled and a decision rendered.

At the Portmote, on the day a plea was first entertained, nothing was ever done beyond a formal acknowledgment by the pledges, who had evidently been already appointed, that they were the pledges, or a distraint of a pledge who failed to appear.¹ It was the custom at this court to allow the pledges of both the defendant and the plaintiff to be distrained twice before the count was heard and the defendant answered. The distraint seems to have been little more than an essoin, as in practically every case one or other of the pledges was distrained twice before the pleading. It is often noted, indeed, in the Portmote Rolls that a plaintiff or defendant has had all his delays and is consequently in mercy for default. These delays, which were according to the custom of the City, are seen in earlier sessions as "distrained once" and "distrained twice". As a consequence of this, the greater part of the records of every session of the Portmote consists of notes of distraints and pledges.

Supposing that neither plaintiff nor defendant defaulted at the third session after the original plaint, the count was then heard and defendant replied. The question of proof then arose and this was normally either by law or by inquest. If a case was to be decided by law, a further two distraints were allowed between the wagering of the law and the making of it. If at the third session after a law had been wagered, the suitor who had wagered his law failed to appear to make it, his pledge was amerced and he lost his case. Similarly, if the other party failed to appear to receive the law, his pledge was amerced and he lost his case. If, on the other hand, a case was to be decided by an inquest, a day was fixed for the coming of the inquest, on which day the judgment was usually given. If, on that day, either suitor defaulted his pledge was amerced and he lost his case.

As the Portmote met, at most, weekly,² and as there were at least three long recesses in the year, frequently it was long between the first making of a plaint and its final solution. The case was often further protracted either by an official adjournment, because, for instance, the judges did not know the ruling in an objection raised at the count, or because of defaulting jurors, or because the parties themselves asked for a day, in which case, apparently, the court had little objection. Further there were extraneous essoins, e.g. in the service of the King. In some

¹ This does not, of course, apply to pleas of real estate.

² Usually it met every fortnight during the reign of Edward II.

cases, too, after a day had been given to the parties, it seems to have been possible for one of them to essoin himself after an appearance. It is difficult to understand what was the principle behind these essoins, and sometimes objections are raised to them. But clearly such essoins were possible and again a day is given to the parties "sine essonio".¹

On occasion the Portmote could proceed fairly expeditiously. For example, a plea of trespass brought at the Portmote, on Monday, 27 October, 1298, was decided by an inquest on Monday, 24 November, 1298.² A plea of debt brought at the Portmote, on Monday, 28 January, 1297, was lost by default on Monday, 18 March, 1297.³ But these two cases were straightforward, and usually in the Portmote the delay between original plaint and final decision was longer; in some cases much longer. Comparatively speaking it was by no means a protracted suit, when a plea of debt brought at the Portmote, on Monday, 15 April, 1303, was settled on Monday, 2 September, 1303.⁴

That the procedure was much speedier at the Pentice is evident from the roll included here. The marginal notes clearly indicate the duration of a case. Evidently there was no settled system of essoins as at the Portmote. Sometimes, indeed, a case was adjourned "ex officio" or at the request of the suitors, but the adjournment was seldom for a day far distant, and the suitors were not normally allowed to continue asking for days interminably. The result was, of course, that many cases went by default. When it is considered that the Pentice Court met frequently, every day as far as can be gathered, save Sunday, it will be seen that a plaintiff had considerably more chance of having his case quickly dealt with at the Pentice than at the Portmote.

VI. CROWN PLEAS

A roll of pleas of the crown for the City of Chester covering the period February, 1287/8, to November, 1297, has been calendared by Stewart-Brown.⁵ From the time of Hugh of Avranches (1071-1101) until the death of John the Scot (1234-7), the last of the Norman Earls, the earls had taken the profits of the pleas of the sword within the City. After 1237 they were part of the royal revenues until 1300, when the citizens of Chester were given the right to hold pleas of the crown. In January, 1294/5, these pleas had been held before the royal justiciar but the Mayor had protested that hitherto no pleas had ever been held in the City except before the local justiciar. However, the mayor could produce no charter and the court continued the hearing of the royal pleas.⁶ "Up to 1300,

¹ It has already been noted that a plaintiff, who offered to prove his tally, was allowed two essoins before being amerced for failing to do so. P. xlii above.

² Portmote Roll 7, m. 1. ³ Portmote Roll 4, m. 3. ⁴ Portmote Roll 10, m. 11.

⁵ *County Court Rolls*, 152-206.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Introduction, xxvii-ix.

the local justiciar presided, in person or by deputy, at the hearing of the City Pleas of the Crown. There were doomsmen present as in the County Court. The coroners, appointed by the Earl until 1300, made presentments. The court generally sat on a Monday, eight or nine times a year. . . . The rolls do not reveal a large business.¹ There were many adjournments causing much repetition of entries. . . . Juries of twelve report on the usual articles of the Crown."² Cases were remitted to the bailiffs and to the sheriffs of the City, and the court was clearly a court of appeal from the Portmote.

On 12 June, 1300, Edward I granted a charter to the citizens of Chester, which amongst other privileges gave them the right in future to elect their own coroners who were to take an oath before the Mayor of Chester that they would faithfully make and execute attachments of the pleas of the crown arising within the City. It also gave the citizens the right to hold pleas of the crown arising within the City.

There is little information regarding crown pleas after 1300. Apart from one mutilated membrane belonging to the year 1305, there is no Crownmote roll extant for the reigns of the first three Edwards, save that printed here, belonging to the years 1316/17,³ which reveals only too inadequately the procedure in a court controlled by the citizens. This paucity of material is all the more disappointing in view of the importance of the grant of crown pleas.⁴ There are, indeed, several cases remitted to the crown pleas in the earlier Portmote and Pentice Rolls and several example so fjurors, defaulting at the crown pleas, being dealt with at the Pentice, but these references are casual and unenlightening. It is to be hoped that later rolls of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when discovered and scrutinized, will clarify the situation and perhaps retrospectively.

VII. THE JUDGERS

Mention has been made of the judgers of the Portmote in connection with the giving of certain decisions in that court.⁵ They were an important body of doomsmen, who do not seem to have functioned at the Pentice Court. They were not, however, peculiar to the Portmote, but were found in the County Court,⁶ in the courts of Middlewich, North-

¹ The court dealt with such matters as homicide, rape, deodands, corruption of City officials, purprestures, etc.

² *Ibid.*, Introduction, xxviii.

³ Hewitt refers to a Crownmote Roll for the year 1317/18 (*Mediaeval Cheshire*, 153, n. 12), which must, I think, be identical with the roll here printed.

⁴ Professor Tait has already remarked on this. "It is significant," he says, "of the abnormal position of Chester, that in it alone of all the towns within the four seas, Edward I allowed the crown pleas to be tried by the mayor and bailiffs." *The Mediaeval English Borough*, 345.

⁵ See p. x, n. 4 above.

⁶ *County Court Rolls*, xxxiii-viii.

wich and Nantwich,¹ the court of the abbot of St. Werburgh's,² in the baronial courts of Halton and Kinderton, and in the courts of the abbot of Vale Royal.¹ Mrs. Varley, in a discussion regarding the origin of the Cheshire Judgers,³ is inclined to believe that they derive from Anglo-Celtic Institutions, rather than that they are of Scandinavian origin. The first mention of any judgers is the reference to the judgers of the City court (in Domesday Book), which states that there were twelve judges of the city in the time of King Edward.⁴ How the "judicatores" of the Portmote developed from these twelve judges, if indeed they did so, is obscure but clearly in the thirteenth century they were a highly responsible body, whose duty it was to render dooms (or decisions) and state what was the law. Stewart-Brown, discussing the functions of the County Court judgers,⁵ points out that there were important distinctions between the suitors and the doomsmen, underlined in the Magna Carta of Cheshire, which stated that a judger was to be amerced at twice the rate at which a suitor was fined.⁶

They performed the same duties in the Portmote as they did in the County court. If a technicality were raised, no matter by whom, plaintiff, defendant or even one of the body of the court, it was the duty of the judgers to render a decision on it. They instructed the sheriffs, the mayor or the bailiffs on the customs of the city, and cases were postponed because the judgers did not know the answer to various objections raised.⁷ It was the judgers who promulgated the statements regarding the holding of a court in time of war, or on a feast day, which led to the adjournments of the courts.⁸ It was the duty of the judgers to render a decision on such a question as the power of the sheriffs to hold pleas of land, without the Mayor being present; but if they ever did render such a decision, it is not to be found in the extant rolls.⁹

In the Portmote in 1295 the judgers twice failed to give a ruling on a technicality raised by defendants, that a writ should read "in eadem villa", rather than "in eadem civitate".¹⁰ A defendant raised an

¹ J. Varley, *A Middlewich Chartulary*, i, 27.

² J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, i, 49.

³ Varley, *op. cit.*, Appendix II.

⁴ J. Tait, *Domesday Survey of Cheshire*, 84.

⁵ *County Court Rolls*, xxxiii-viii.

⁶ J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, 104.

⁷ The note that a case was adjourned "quia judicatores non sunt inde circumspetti" is distressingly frequent. Sometimes they had discovered the solution by the next session, or at least by some later session, but often the case is lost by default, or the parties are reconciled, or the case is continued regardless of the objection, with the judgers' consent, and another local custom is lost to view.

⁸ Portmote Roll 2, m. iv., p. 10; *ibid.*, m. 2v., p. 12.

⁹ Portmote Roll 13, m. 14, p. xx above.

¹⁰ Portmote Roll 2, m. 2 and 4, pp. 3 and 8.

objection that no man ought to answer for his freehold without a writ, which plaintiff countered by stating that according to the customs of Chester defendant should reply without a writ. As usual the court was adjourned "quia iudicatores non sunt inde circumspecti"; but after several further adjournments, without any ruling having been given, the suit was continued without a writ.¹ A defendant challenged an essoin on the ground that, if the plaintiff had been in the service of the King, he should have had a pass. Eventually the judges decided that he should have had a pass.² Another essoin was challenged by one of the crowd who had attended the court with the plaintiff's attorney. He claimed that it was not possible to essoin in a case of Mort d'Ancestor after an appearance. Another from the same crowd raised a second objection that neither bailiff nor "serviens" could be anyone's attorney in any plea, because it was forbidden by the King. These exceptions were quashed "per considerationem iudicatum curie".³ The same objection regarding an essoin had already been overruled by the judges in 1298.⁴ A defendant sought to transfer a suit to the crown pleas on the ground that cases of violence did not come within the competence of the Portmote. Again, after consideration, at a later court, the judges ruled that he should answer.⁵ A plaintiff brought a suit involving a freehold. Defendant claimed that as the freehold in question involved "liber introitus" and "liber exitus", the plaintiff's count was void, in so far as freeholds ought to be pleaded of themselves and "liber introitus et liber exitus per se". In this case the parties were reconciled before a judgment was given.⁶

In 1313, in the Portmote, Thomas de Burchelles, the Abbot of Chester, preferred a claim for his convent and Thomas de Ynes and all their tenants to be free of all toll through Cheshire. His attorney brought into court the charters of the Norman Earls to prove the case. The court was adjourned. Later the Abbot again pleaded his suit but the sheriffs objected that he had nothing in hand to prove it. The Abbot, through his attorney, replied that the charters had already been presented in court. Nevertheless, said the sheriffs, the evidence must be produced at the time of the claim. The judges, when asked to decide the issue, did not know the answer. Thereafter the case was repeatedly adjourned for the same reason and is finally lost to record.⁷

These are a few examples of the various questions, upon which the judges were called upon to render a decision. It is clear that it was

¹ Portmote Roll 4, m. 13v, p. 22.

² Portmote Roll 11, m. 9v., and m. 8v., 1304. Cf. W. M. Palmer, *Cambridge Borough Documents*, i, xii. "A man who could rightly claim to be in the King's service always carried a warrant to that effect."

³ Portmote Roll 19, m. 7v., 1307.

⁴ Portmote Roll 7, m. 1.

⁵ Portmote Roll 7, m. 2, 1298.

⁶ Portmote Roll 7, m. 3v., 1298.

⁷ Portmote Roll 41, *passim*.

their duty, when called on, to state the customs of the city, giving decisions from their own experience and that of their predecessors. They were not revising or re-enacting Statute Law, but, like their fellows in the County Court, they were helping to build up the customary law of the land. The writs used would be issued from the Chester Chancery, modelled on those used in the Kingdom: but the judges would testify whether a given writ was correct or not. A plea of debt in the Portmote would differ little from a plea of debt in other local courts: but the judges would decide whether in a particular plea defendant ought to have denied plaintiff's suit. They stated the customs used in Chester, proclaimed the usages which had long held sway in the city and their decisions were binding on the Court.

It was the judges who were impleaded for a wrong verdict, by John of Orreby in 1292 at the Crown Pleas,¹ and it was the judges and bailiffs who were accused by Edmund de Hole,² of causing him to be unjustly amerced. Their responsibility and importance are very evident.³

The obligation of finding a judge at the Portmote was attached to a holding. The Chartulary of Chester Abbey contains a grant in fee farm (1265-91) by Abbot Simon to David the Miller, citizen of Chester, "of all his land in Bridge Street, with all buildings paying yearly thereof . . . and finding a judge in the Portmote of Chester".⁴ This is confirmed by an entry on a Portmote Roll to the effect that Stephen Capellanus was fined because he did not find a judge for his land.⁵ The obligation was still attached to a particular house in the fifteenth century.⁶ In the County Court, too, the obligation of finding a judge in the court was attached to a holding.⁷ At Middlewich and Northwich all the judges held salthouses bearing the names of townships in the neighbourhood, while at the local courts of Macclesfield, Weaverham, Halton and Kinderton, the association was with the township itself.⁸

How many judges there were in the Portmote or whether they were all obliged to attend every session, is not revealed in the rolls. But as regards the latter point, Stewart-Brown points out that a suitor more or less would make little difference but qualified doomsmen were necessary for the working of the court.⁹ Concerning the former point, Professor Tait assumes that there may have been twelve judges and there is nothing

¹ *County Court Rolls*, 180.

² *Ibid.*, 176.

³ At the Pentice rulings were given by the court, probably the whole body of suitors. The usual phrase there to introduce a decision is "Et dictum fuit".

⁴ J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, ii, 341.

⁵ Portmote Roll 4, m. 18v., 1298. The reverse was the case at Middlewich, where the actual owner of the property from which the service was due was regarded as the judge and not the person representing him. J. Varley, *op. cit.*, 30.

⁶ J. Tait, *Mediaeval English Borough*, 300, n. 1.

⁷ *County Court Rolls*, Introduction, xxxiv.

⁸ Varley, *op. cit.*, 28-9.

⁹ *County Court Rolls*, Introduction, xxxvi.

in the rolls either to prove or disprove this. The judges were an anonymous body, the names of the members of which are seldom revealed. Professor Tait remarks on the importance of the thirteenth-century judges of the Portmote. He says: "More impressive still, at first sight, is the case of Chester, where despite its early Merchant Gild, the doomsmen (judicatores) of the Portmote apparently formed the administrative body in the thirteenth century judging by their attestations of charters and known position in the community."¹ He notes, too, that the largest number of these judges witnessing an extant charter is nine.² Their status individually was probably equally prominent in the early years of the fourteenth century.

The reference, quoted above, to the doomsmen of the Portmote as the administrative body in the thirteenth century, is analogous to the situation at Leicester. There also there were twenty-four jurats of the Portmoot, which Miss Bateson is inclined to identify with those of the Gild Merchant. She thinks it possible that the mayor and jurats were one body sitting at one time as a borough court and at another as a merchant Gild.³

And again at Southampton the connection between the Gild Merchant and the Court Leet was extremely close and the regulations of the Gild were carried out in the Court Leet.⁴ Too little information is available about the early history of the Chester Gild Merchant to assume any identification between the judges of the Portmote and the Gild members, but there is little doubt that apart from their official duties in the city court, the Chester judges were prominent citizens and some such identification is perhaps not too unlikely.

It is probable that later Portmote Rolls will show that a body of judges continued to give dooms in that Court for at least two or three centuries more. They were still active in the County Court in 1506 and in Middlewich as late as 1603-4.⁵

VIII. CHESTER AND ITS CITIZENS

It would be unsatisfactory to close this introduction without brief mention of the social life of the city as seen in the court rolls. All court rolls, whether of royal, manorial or burghal courts, throw a great deal of light on the life and trades of the litigants whose names appear in them. The rolls of the Chester city courts are no exception to this rule, and although, of course, the information gleaned from them is unsystematic and often presented with a plaintiff's bias, it can nevertheless be

¹ J. Tait, *The Mediaeval English Borough*, 300.

² *Ibid.*, 300, n. 3.

³ M. Bateson, *Records of Leicester*, i, Introduction, xlvi.

⁴ F. J. C. and D. M. Hearnshaw, *The Southampton Court Leet Records*, xx.

⁵ Varley, *op. cit.*, 28.

assimilated and presented with some coherence. It is true, however, that much has already been given by Canon Morris and J. H. Hewitt.¹ It is natural, therefore, that the following pages should contain many references to these two authors.

All classes within the city used the city courts, the great merchants and the leading citizens equally with the poorest artizans and tradesmen. If Richard Russel wished to draw up an agreement transferring some of his far-spread tenements in the city to his son David, that agreement was entered on a Portmote roll and witnessed by other leading citizens, mayor, sheriffs and, presumably judges or gild members.² It was not beneath the dignity of William of Doncaster, Richard the Engineer or William Brichull to plead regarding trivialities in the city courts equally with a baker who claimed a debt of one penny and damages of one farthing,³ or with William Cok, who complained that, while counting his change, a penny was stolen from him.⁴ It is clear that many of the plaintiffs were so poor that they could not find the usual pledges to prosecute their plaints. It is common to find the entry "Plegius fides quia pauper", although this simple promise was not always effective in persuading the plaintiff to prosecute his suit. This entry is found on the rolls of both courts. In case of default or an unsuccessful plaint it is usual to find the amercement pardoned. There is more than one example of a suitor stating that he was unable to pay a debt because he was too poor and asking for an inquest to decide this issue. It is quite frequent, too, to find entries on the rolls where the suitors cannot find personal pledges but have to substitute articles of clothing or property. One finds such entries as these: "Plegius bona", "Plegius clochia sua", "Plegius unus equus cum sella", "Plegius bona sua in custodia Willelmi de Littlovere", "Plegius tria paria sotulorum", "Plegius j carrecta cum ij equis", "Plegius equi sui", "Plegius equus in custodia vicecomitum", "Plegius mantella in custodia vicecomitis", and so on. Obviously not all these suitors were very poor, but many of them must have been. The majority of suitors, however, appear to have been neither very rich nor very poor. The ordinary tradesman complaining of loss of commodities or loss of credit, craftsmen and servants seeking their due wages or salary, owners of property claiming unpaid rents, ordinary folk seeking redress for alleged trespasses: these form the bulk of the suitors. It

¹ R. H. Morris, *Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns*; H. J. Hewitt, *Mediaeval Cheshire* (Chetham Soc. 88).

² Portmote Roll 68, m. 3. This grant, dated 1331, is printed as Appendix II. It is of great interest, as indeed are all grants of land, both for the light it throws on the topography of the city and for its mention of some notable personalities.

³ Pentice Roll 53, 1320.

⁴ Pentice Roll 16, 1306. These examples do not necessarily mean that the Pentice court dealt with trivial complaints only, but rather that trivialities are more usually found on Pentice Rolls.

is not often that broken agreements for vast sums are brought before the courts, and in fact it is unusual to find even such claims as the half of one ship ¹ and debts for £22 10s.² and £23.³ Even the city notables, the Doncasters, Brichulls, Dunfouls, Hurels and so on, as often as not were not concerned with affairs of great moment, and it is only by inference, and by piecing together scraps of information, that one realizes their importance. Indeed, if it were not for external references they might easily be overlooked altogether.

The many occupations and trades practised by the city's inhabitants are shown in the names of suitors and pledges. It is apparent that as yet surnames were not in general use and that as a rule a man's surname indicated either his occupation, his place of origin or recorded some personal idiosyncrasy. It is true that some names are definitely family names, e.g. Tudinham, Ythel, Hurel, Dunfoul; while others, originally descriptive or indicative of origin, e.g. Young, Mercer, Doncaster, Brichull, had by the time of Edward I developed into family names. But in general this is not true, and if a man is described as a baker, a tailor or a glover, that was probably his own trade. Morris devotes several pages to the "abundant variety of life in Chester during the Plantagenet period".⁴ His list of occupations is quite full and little is to be added from the rolls. Trades connected with the manufacture of clothing are well represented; the corvyser or shoemaker, the pelliپر or furrier, the capper, the chaloner, the cordewainer, the sharman, the spenser, the glover, the tailor are all to be found, as well as the skinner and dyer. Morris says that tanners, curriers and skimmers formed a numerous body of themselves and that the most offensive occupations, those of the skimmers, tanners and glovers were practised outside the city walls. Of tradesmen engaged in the manufacture of arms and armour Morris lists the stringer, the bowyer, the flechier, the arbalaster, the smith and the ferrou. All these are to be found on the rolls as are the cooper, the cutler, the carpenter, the wheelmaker, the cartwright, the saddler, the locksmith and the quarryman. Concerned with the supply of food were the baker, the butcher, the fishmonger, the saucemaker, the spicer, the cook, the brewer, the waterleder or water carrier. In addition are to be found the shippemon, the barber, the roper, the dosser (paperhanger), the bellyetter or bellfounder, the painter, the illuminator, the laundress, the dauber and the goldsmith. One can add to these the chaplain, priest and clerk, the potter, the archer, the merchant, the reeve, the hayward and those who dabbled in medicine, whether styled "apotecarius", "leche" or "medicus". This list, like Morris', is not exhaustive but it does indicate a bewildering variety of occupations, and it is interesting

¹ Portmote Roll 15v., 1306.

² Portmote Roll 4, m. 7, 1297.

³ Pentice Roll 5, m. 1v., 1297.

⁴ Morris, *Chester*, 368-71.

to note that they are called indiscriminately by a French, Latin or English name.¹

Not all names in the rolls, however, were descriptive of a man's trade. Apparently it was usual also, or alternatively, to describe him by his place of origin. The number of places mentioned is very large. Ireland, Dublin, Leicester, Coventry, Winchester, Galway, Beverley, Gloucester, Stafford, Kendal, Preston, Macclesfield, Manchester, Stoke and Liverpool are frequently mentioned; and practically every vill within twenty miles of Chester contributed its quota to the names of the inhabitants. In addition names descriptive of appearance or personal idiosyncrasy were very common; Oldman, Young, Little, Small, Bel, Widueson, Wayne-payne, Brun, Long, Massebok, Mendechepyns, Forthewynd, Swetemilc, Throstilberd, le Calf, le Wolf, Fox and Flappekake; these and many others occur. Welsh names, infrequent before 1300, as indeed one would naturally expect in view of the Welsh wars and insurrections, are increasingly common in the later rolls; and when one meets a list like this—Jonan ap Cadugan, Jonan ap Jor Gough, Cronin Crough, Jonan ap Madyn Bostok, Jonan ap Jor' Hyr', Keven ap Jor' Hyr', Keven ap Hey, Jonan Dun, Madok ap David, and Hona ap Hatha de Hope Myndagheht—the orthography is extremely uncertain.²

Something further must be said about Chester's leading citizens but perhaps at this stage a word about the topography of the city as seen in the rolls would not be out of place. Somewhere or other in the rolls of the reigns of the first three Edwards occur the names of most of the known streets of Mediaeval Chester. The four principal gates of the city, the Northgate, the Eastgate, the Watergate and the Bridge gate are frequently mentioned. These gates, their serjeancies and tolls are treated fully by Morris³ and by Hewitt,⁴ but the rolls amplify their remarks in one or two particulars. One gathers, for instance, from Morris that the issues of the Watergate included a proportion of all fish brought into the city through that gate, and we find the friars in 1297 complaining at the Pentice that they have been deprived of fish, due to them from the Watergate. A suit, protracted for over a year, was conducted at the Portmote in 1312/13, between the Abbot of Chester and the city sheriffs, William Clerk and Robert of Macclesfeld, when the latter claimed toll for corn imported by Thomas de Ynes, one of the Abbot's tenants. The Abbot in reply claimed that he and his tenants were free of toll throughout Cheshire and produced his charters in warranty. The eventual outcome of this case is not to be found. The story of the issues of the Eastgate makes interesting reading. Guncelin

¹ In the same way in cases of slander a plaintiff might allege that he was called "filius hominis suspensi" or perhaps "son of a hongemon".

² Pentice Roll 50, 1318/19.

³ Morris, *Chester*, 222-34.

⁴ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 42, 66, 70, 124-7, etc.

de Badelsmere, justiciar of Cheshire in 1275/6, in the account he rendered for that year, included £30 the revenue from the custody of the Eastgate at Chester, which had been given by the king to Joan, wife of William Maufee for life.¹ We learn from Morris, however, that Henry de Bradford received the Eastgate from Edward I in the same year.² The gate was clearly in the hands of the Bradford family in 1293, because in that year Robert of Bradford was charged at the Crown Pleas with taking various customs at the Eastgate, other than the law allowed.³ He was able to evade the issue by claiming that he had demised the gate to Austin, the serjeant at farm, who had a partner, Ralph Scharll. Robert de Bradford died before September 1298, because in that month, Margery, "que fuit uxor Roberti de Bradeford", complained of Robert, the son of Robert of Bradford, Robert Smallproud, Richard Russell and Stephen Stote, that they had disseised her of all the issues of the Eastgate. These issues included charcoal, wood, planks and timber. After several adjournments, the jury came to declare their decision early in November.⁴ Margery had asked for an assize to prove the truth of her plaint. Robert of Bradford and Stephen Stote claimed to have committed no disseisin and placed themselves on an assize. Richard Russel claimed that Robert of Bradford, the husband of Margery, had demised two parts of all the issues of the Eastgate for a term of thirteen years, to him and Robert Smallproud jointly, and sought an inquest through an assize. The jury was chosen by consent of the parties, and they said that Margery had been disseised as she claimed. The two Roberts, Richard and Stephen were therefore amerced eighteen pence and it was ordered that Margery should recover her seisin.

In addition to the gates there are frequent references in the rolls to the four principal streets of the city, Northgatestreet, Bridge Street, Watergatestreet and Eastgatestreet with its continuation Forgatestreet. One reads of Coulone, Castellone, Gerardislone, Parsoneslone, Coppineslone, Cokeslone, Fleshmongerslone and St. Werburgh's Lane. There is a reference to Goselone, the earliest mention of which, other than in the rolls, is in an inventory of streets dating from the reign of Edward III.⁵ There is also a reference to the Lane of Alexander Harre, the origin of the name of which has been discussed by Mr. Taylor.⁶ There is frequent mention of the famous Pepper Street and of St. John's Lane, which is styled "viculus", "venella", "clausum", or "lone" indiscriminately at the whim of scribe or litigant. Three of the famous rows are mentioned in the grant of 1331 of Richard Russel; Ironmongersrowe, Bax-

¹ R. Stewart-Brown, *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, 129-32.

² Morris, *Chester*, 222.

³ *County Court Rolls*, 181.

⁴ Portmote Roll 7, m. iv.

⁵ Morris, *Chester*, 256.

⁶ *Journal of Chester Archaeological Society* (N.S.), x, 47.

sterrowe and Cokesrowe.¹ The Dee, with its banks and waters, flows gently through the rolls and one learns that there were at least two pools with names, Richards Pol and William Minus Pol. The Portpol, near the bridge outside the Northgate also receives occasional mention. The excepted districts, the Gloverstones and the Castle, are heard of, together with the Bars, the fish market (of which the locality is not given) and the Cornmarket which was situated in Eastgate Street, although later it was to be moved quite frequently.²

Apart from the references to the houses, tenements, gardens, orchards, cellars, tables, booths and shops of the citizens and tradesmen³ some of the churches and religious orders in the city are duly noted in the rolls. St. Werburgh's, of course, is often mentioned and its Abbot was from time to time a litigant in the Portmote, as indeed were his entourage, cooks, almoners and tenants. The church of St. Peter, to which the pentice was an appendage, the church of St. John, with in it an altar dedicated to St. Paul,⁴ the church of St. Mary and the Benedictine nuns,⁵ the Friars Minor of Watergatestreet and the Carmelites, the Leper Hospital at Boughton and the Hospital of St. John outside the Northgate, the church of St. Olave; all these are to be found in the rolls. One gathers too that property in the city was owned by the Abbots of Vale Royal and Stanlowe. The Chester mills, of course, receive honourable mention as does the Dee Bridge. On the periphery outside the city were situated the villis of Handbridge, Pulton, Eton, Kynarton, Blakene, Bromborough, Saughton, Baschurche, Dodleston and many others. The names of several places in the Wirral peninsula are recorded. The citizens had trading interests in Runcorn and Frodsham, Middlewich and Mold. Ships sailed to Dublin and the North Wales coast. Two Chester merchants quarrelled over the sale of lamb skins in Carrickfergus. Places like Leicester, Coventry and Northampton, to mention only three, were not too far afield for Chester citizens to ride there on hired horses. If the hirer refused to pay the hire,⁶ or rode the horse so badly that its value had greatly deteriorated,⁶ or if the horse died on the road, leaving the passenger to find his own way home,⁷ then the wrongs would be presented to, if not redressed at, the city courts.

¹ See Appendix II. These are noted by Morris, who was obviously using the same deed, or a copy of it, although he does not give the precise reference. *Chester*, 292, n. 1-3.

² *Ibid.*, 298-300.

³ For the differences between cellars, "selde" and "scoppe", see *ibid.*, 248-67. The rolls give evidence that tables were rented from owners of "selde" and "scoppe" and erected in front of them; e.g. Henry of Blakerod in 1297 from William of Doncaster in Bridge Street. Portmote Roll 4, m. iv.

⁴ Portmote Roll 10, 1302/3.

⁵ The names of the prioresses, who appear to have had joint control in 1331, are given as Maria and Johanna, Portmote Roll 68, m. 2.

⁶ Portmote Roll 10, 1302/3.

⁷ Pentice Roll 56, 1322.

Many indeed were the wrongs complained of at these courts and the peace of the city, the Earl, the Mayor, the Sheriffs and the Bailiffs was often broken. The population of the County had a reputation for disorder and violence, which was, apparently, justified, and it would seem that the citizens behaved themselves with little less propriety. Hewitt says: "Violence in a degree little short of homicide was common both in the city and the county",¹ and Morris writes, "Assaults, with great violence and bloodshed . . . and affrays recur with disagreeable frequency."² He claims that the hue and cry was often raised and the whole neighbourhood thrown into an uproar. However, it must be remembered that the court rolls can hardly be considered impartial evidence and that the city rolls so far scrutinized cover a period of forty years. It is not just to condemn the character of a population from evidence, of which practically the sole function is to record disorders and disagreements. Further, it must be noted that pressure of business, as seen in the only extant Crownmote Rolls of the reigns of the first two Edwards, does not seem to have been heavy. Nevertheless, even making due allowances for the bias of the material used, assaults, housebreakings, thefts, disturbances and quarrels occurred with regrettable frequency. Assaults, made with many varied kinds of instruments, blunt or sharp, are recorded. Bows and arrows, axes and knives, spades and shovels, swords and daggers, sticks and stones, staffs and fists, were all used and used with some effect. The details of some of the plaintiff's stories make harrowing reading. There was tragedy in the story of the woman who, mourning her dead son, was frightened at night by a burglar, who knocked over a candle burning beside the corpse, so that her own gown and the pall were burnt and the body almost wholly destroyed.³ Another litigant complained that a burglar frightened his wife so badly that she immediately gave birth to a child which forthwith died.⁴ The man who was dragged from his horse in Bridge Street and whose assailant trampled on him, knelt on his chest, beat him and broke his arm, was justified in bringing an action,⁵ as was he whose fingers were cut off;⁶ and bitter were the complaints of the man, who on night watch, was arrested, assaulted and imprisoned for no reason whatsoever.⁷ This type of plaint was very common, though the damages granted had no relation to those claimed. We read of a plaintiff who alleged that he was assaulted and whose assailant threatened to cut his throat,⁸ and of another who dared not move another step except at the risk of his personal safety.⁹ The hue and cry was raised more than once and the hours between "curfew and the middle of the night"

¹ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 151-3.

³ Portmote Roll 7, 1298/9.

⁵ Roll 13 (Pentice and Portmote), 1305.

⁶ Roll 13, 1305.

⁸ Roll 13, 1305.

² Morris, *Chester*, 188.

⁴ Pentice Roll 14, 1306.

⁷ Portmote Roll 7, 1298/9.

⁹ Roll 13, 1305.

were not safe for those abroad. Nor were women innocent of assaults and trespasses. In one tragic case a woman was assaulted and dragged through the principal streets by her hair¹ and there was another episode of a maid whose hair was cut off by an irate mistress.² Actions of slander were also extremely common and pleaded to a prescribed form—"rustic, ribald, son of a hangman, thief and harbourer of thieves"—these were the words usually complained of. It is curious, however, that many plaintiffs, after complaining of assaults so outrageous that the scars must have been clearly visible to the court officials, concluded by complaining that their clothes had been torn. It is evident, therefore, that the even tenor of life was not entirely undisturbed.

Mention has been made of the trades and occupations of the citizens, but nothing so far of trade and commodities. The rolls actually add little to what Hewitt and Morris have to say. The former in discussing the city's supplies says that cattle, sheep and pigs were to be found in plenty in the neighbourhood but that corn was scarce and had to be imported from England and Ireland, although wheat, barley, oats and rye were grown in the county. Fish was plentiful and in particular herrings, salmon, ray, oysters, whelks and eels. Beer was brewed in the town and wine was imported from Gascony. Brushwood, deadwood and timber were easily procurable, while turves and seacoal were brought into the city. Hay, grass and bedding were brought in for cattle. Salt, of course, was necessary. Crockery and cutlery, cords, bows, wood and materials needed for the building and repair of houses, the making of vehicles, agricultural instruments and horse gear; these miscellaneous articles are all mentioned by him.³

The evidence of the rolls makes it clear that cloth, corn and fish were major and essential commodities in the city's life and trade. It is not often that sources are given, but it is explicitly stated that Richard of Conway imported cloth from Ireland,⁴ and again that Irish cloth, of which the length is not given, cost 6s.⁵; and it is often implied that corn also was imported from Ireland, a fact which is definitely proved by Hewitt. A wide variety of cloths is mentioned including bluetum, which was sold at 2s. a yard; coggeshale, which also cost 2s. a yard; birretum, evidently an inferior cloth costing 1s. 3d. a yard; linen cloth of Normandy, priced at 12s. for an unknown length; striped cloth, which was sold at 2s. a yard; worsted cloth; a cloth, like Joseph's coat, of many colours costing £1 10s.; and other unnamed cloths, which were sold at 8d., 10d., and 1s. 6d. a yard. There is, too, frequent mention of clothes and tailoring. One learns that a mantella, an outer garment of some kind, cost at various times, between 5s. and 8s.; an overcoat, 2s. to

¹ Pentice Roll 16, 1306.

² Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 125-7.

³ Pentice Roll 57, 1323.

⁴ Pentice Roll 5, 1297.

⁵ Portmote Roll 8, 1299.

5s. ; a tunic 8s. (although this seems very expensive) ; a short jacket 2s. 3d. ; a vest (camisia) 8d. ; a headdress 6d. to 1s. ; a habit 1s., and so on. Also mentioned are kerchiefs and petticoats. A blanket cost 4s. and a shroud 6s. We are told also that sheepskins—how many we do not know—were sold for £2.

The mills of Cheshire and in particular the Dee Mills are discussed by Hewitt,¹ who prints the accounts of the Dee Mills for the year 1354/5.² Flour and all the varieties of corn mentioned by him are named in the rolls, chiefly because of broken agreements regarding their sale. Corn malt, barley malt, oat malt and mixtilio (a mixture of wheat and rye)³ all occur. In 1354 corn was sold at from 5s. to 6s. 8d. a quarter ; flour at from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. a quarter ; unmilled corn malt at from 8s. to 10s. a quarter ; corn and barley malt at from 6s. to 9s. 4d. a quarter ; unmilled barley malt at from 6s. to 6s. 8d. a quarter ; unmilled oat malt at from 4s. to 5s. a quarter ; oat malt at from 3s. 8d. to 4s. a quarter ; and mixtilio at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. a quarter.⁴ In the first quarter of the century corn was sold at from 8s. to 10s. a quarter ; oats at 6s. a quarter ; mixtilio at 8s. 3d. a quarter ; while corn malt was sold at £1 and 24s., barley malt at £5 12s. 6d. and malt of corn and oats at 35s., although the quantities here are not given ; nor in any case is it stated whether the corn was milled or not. It is regrettable, therefore, that any comparison is impossible.

Bread and its sale are also mentioned frequently in the rolls. Quite apart from the Assize of Bread and the number of suitors, whose names indicate that they were bakers, there are several cases in the rolls where bread is, in some way or other, the source of argument. There are lists of ameracements for breaches of the Assize of Bread in the Pentice Roll for part of the year 1297, headed " Amerciamenta Pistorum de Primo Termino " and " Amerciamenta de Secundo Termino ".⁵ In the Pentice Roll covering the middle months of 1306, there are lists of fines for breaches of both the Assizes of Bread and Ale.⁶ These latter lists are printed by Morris,⁷ although he assigns them to the 34th year of Edward III, probably because he culled them from the Pentice Chartulary where the mistake had already been made. He also prints a list of bakers amerced in the 25th year of Edward I, a year for which there is no roll extant, which contains several names identical with those found in the rolls. The ameracements were heavy ; Adam Rossel, for instance, paid as much as 17s. 2d. for six defaults ; but as the same names recur the bakers presumably found the breach of the Assize a profitable undertaking.

¹ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 35-41.

³ *Ibid.*, 41 n.

⁵ Pentice Roll 5, m. 1v.

⁷ Morris, *Chester*, 454-5.

² *Ibid.*, 191-3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 40-41.

⁶ Pentice Roll 16, m. 2 ; m. 4.

Fish formed a very important part of mediæval diet and the situation of Chester was such that fish was easily obtainable, both from the Dee and from Ireland and the Isle of Man. It is natural, therefore, that arguments regarding the sale of fish should frequently arise and that the injured party should state his complaint in the city courts. In this way we hear of herrings, mackerel, cod, mulwel (a kind of green fish) and salmon. It is seldom that quantities are given although prices often are. Herrings are sold for 9*d.*, 11*d.*, 2*s.*, and 6*s.*; mulwel at 10*s.* a hundred; "allec album" (herring prepared in stock) at 1*s.* 6*d.*; herring fat at 4*s.*; mackerel at 10*s.*; fresh salmon at 8*s.* 8*d.* and "sexaginta salmon salge" (? salted salmon) at 15*s.* In one instance tallow was associated with herrings and the combination was sold for £3 3*s.* Tallow itself cost 1*s.* a stone. We hear, too, of three hundred "crophuges or stoltiffises" being sold for 1*s.*

Salt, of course, was essential and was sold at various times for 10½*d.* a bushel and 1*s.* 6*d.* a crannock. Hewitt, discussing the size of a crannock, states that it varied but in general was a large measure. He quotes the New English Dictionary as saying that two or four bushels was a crannock of corn, but a crannock of salt was much larger.¹ And Tait says that a crannock was a measure of sometimes two and sometimes four bushels.² It would appear that in the instances quoted the crannock was equivalent to two bushels.

The prices of various live animals are frequently given. A horse cost anything from 10*s.* to £1 2*s.*; an ox from 13*s.* 4*d.* to £1; a bullock 5*s.* or 6*s.*; a foal 2*s.*; a cow 8*s.*; a pig 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; a dog 6*s.* 8*d.*; a piglet 1*s.* 3*d.* and a cock 3*d.* One reads of a side of bacon costing 3*s.* and of a combination of malt and salted carcasses which cost £10. Milk was 3*d.* and ale 9*d.*, while once wine was sold for 29*s.* 9*d.*, but in none of these three cases is the quantity stated. Here again the actual liquid measures in use are given in the list of amercements for breaches of the Assize of Ale.³ For Chester's wine trade Hewitt is again the immediate authority.⁴ In addition to these examples, cases of forestalling and regrating occur every so often in the Portmote rolls. We read of forestallers of birds and geese, victuals and fish, and in one instance of a butcher arraigned for selling putrid meat.

A wide array of other merchandise, domestic articles and personal ornaments, also occurs in the rolls. So often, in fact, are ornaments of various kinds pawned in Chester, that it would seem that a fair proportion of the female inhabitants of the city earned their living by accepting pledges. A ship, capable of sailing to Dublin was valued at forty marks;

¹ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 189.

² J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, ii, 267 n.

³ Morris, *Chester*, 455. See also Hewitt, *op. cit.*, Appendix G, 189-90.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 136-8.

a batellum on the Dee (presumably a small boat) cost £2; an anchor cost 2s. on one occasion, 7s. on another; lead was sold at 7s. a stone. We read of bark and leather; of a chalice costing 23s.; of knives costing anything from 1d. to 1s. 3d.; of a knife of Manchester, which was priced at 4d.; of brooches whose prices ranged from 6d. to £1; of a ring costing 4s. and a silver cup priced at 13s. 4d. A set of plates cost £2; a miscellany of two cups, two cauldrons and twenty-four silver shells £2; cauldrons 13s. 4d. and 16s. 8d.; a bow 10s.; a lance 10s.; a chest (armariolum) 6s. 8d.; pitchers 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.; a ponnepot 1s.; a cartload of wood 10s.; a pair of shoes 4d.; a spade and shovel 1s.; a pot of ointment 6d.; twenty-four sheets of parchment 2s., and soon.

In conclusion a few brief notes ought to be recorded concerning some of the more prominent people who figure in the rolls. We should like considerably more information about the attornies and various officials of the courts—mayor, sheriffs, judges, bailiffs—than the rolls provide. Apart from the mayor and sheriffs, it is seldom that an official is named. Even the judges were nearly always anonymous, although it is a fair assumption that many of the witnesses to the various grants of land in the Portmote were judges. In 1298 Stephen Capellanus was a judge.¹ In 1304 Hugh of Brichul was amerced 12d. for not being present with the other judges, and with him William of Doncaster, Richard Russel and John Hurel.² The last two were again amerced in 1305 for not having judges in their place³ and Richard Russel paid a further 6d. in 1307.⁴ In the Pentice court in 1306 William of Doncaster and John Hurel were fined for not making suit at the Portmote and with them are associated Robert of Macclesfield, Adam Gyn and Thomas of Hokenhul. It is probable that here are the names of three more judges.⁵ And, in fact, Hugh of Hokenhul, probably a son of Thomas, is repeatedly amerced in 1320/21, for failing to attend the Portmote to render dooms as a judge.⁶ With him is occasionally associated John of Hatherne.⁷ Apart from these cases, however, it is nowhere explicitly stated that such and such an individual was a judge. Similarly, bailiffs and attornies are seldom mentioned by name. It is clear that Hodde, Henry the Cutler and Aunger de Osberneby were minor court officials who, because of their familiarity with court procedure, were often chosen to act as pledges or attornies in the city courts. It would seem, too, that as their presence at the courts was compulsory, if one of them were a suitor's attorney, the suitor would thereby avoid the risk of defaulting at any particular session and so losing his suit. Despite the frequent occurrence of their names in the rolls, and despite the fact that the scribe was evidently so familiar

¹ Portmote Roll 4, m. 18v.

³ Portmote Roll 13, m. 18.

⁵ Pentice Roll 14, m. 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 1v.

² Portmote Roll 11, m. 5v.

⁴ Portmote Roll 19, m. 1.

⁶ Portmote Roll 55, *passim*.

with their names that, on some occasions, he used their Christian names only, little information is to be obtained regarding them. Henry the Cutler was described as "serviens" in 1297¹ and was a city serjeant in 1294.² He lived in Northgatestreet in 1306.³ Hodde is sometimes described as "serviens", sometimes as of Shipbroc and sometimes as "the sumoner", which probably indicates his function in the city. In 1312 Roger Spark was described as "serviens", as was Stephen Stote in 1306 and John of Standon in 1307. It is clear, too, that William of Littleover, who was so often a pledge in 1317/18, must have been a court official, although he is nowhere described as such.⁴ It is probable, too, that there was a special group of affeerers in the Chester courts, who sometimes assessed ameracements⁵ and on occasion damages also. No less than seven names occur at the foot of one membrane of a Pentice Roll, Richard of Coneweit, Richard of Wermynham, William of Wermynham, Robert of Eckellesale, Roger of Huntindon, Thomas of Werniton, and John, the son of Roger, with amounts varying from 12s. 6d. to £4 1s. 6d. opposite their names. They are styled "taxatores".⁶ There is some indication that the "taxatores" owed their service for districts or wards in the city. There is a note on a membrane of a Pentice roll that William the Tailor became a pledge for Hodde that he would faithfully do his service and levy ameracements; that Richard of Stanlowe became a pledge for William of Gretingham,⁷ and that Richard Cook, Robert of Galway, Robert the Carter and Thomas the Farrier became pledges for Henry the Cutler that he would pay one mark for his service from Eastgatestreet and Forgatestreet, that he would make attachments faithfully, and that he would faithfully levy ameracements.⁸ This, however, is nearly the sum of all information to be gained on the various minor officials in the courts, and the net result is meagre indeed.

Of the hundreds of names which occur in the rolls the following obviously belonged to men of some standing in the city: Richard Russel, Hugh of Brichul, Richard the Engineer, William of Doncaster, Alexander Hurel, Hugh the Mercer, Gilbert Dunfoul, Robert of Macclesfield, Walter of Terven, Richard Candelan, Richard of Wheteley, Robert Ythel, Henry of Blakerode, William Clerk, John of Warwick, Richard Erneis, Benedict of Standon, David the Miller, Nicholas and Hugh Payn, Hugh of Tudinham, Roger the Calf, John of Deresbur, Reginald of Lene, Madoc of Capenhurst, Richard the Lewed and Roger Blunt. Of these it is clear

¹ Pentice Roll 5v.

² *County Court Rolls*, 189.

³ Pentice Roll 14, m. 2v.

⁴ Pentice Roll 49, *passim*.

⁵ Pentice Roll 16, m. 7, 1306. "Ranulph of the Mill amerced 6d. because he did not come to assess the ameracements of the Earl."

⁶ Pentice Roll 14, m. 3, 1306.

⁷ Serjeant of the city 1292/3; *County Court Rolls*, 181.

⁸ Pentice Roll 5, m. 1v.

that Brichul, Hurel, Dunfoul, Doncaster, Mercer, Erneis, Payn, Terven, Wheteley and Russel belonged to families, several members of which played a prominent part in the city's fortunes in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is impracticable to do more than note a few points regarding some of these individuals. Information regarding most of them can be obtained from sources already in print, chiefly from the records of local societies, the Chester Archaeological Society, for example ; and it is perhaps from these sources, rather than from information to be gleaned from the rolls that an impression of the importance of these individuals has been acquired. In the rolls they are seen as holding the offices of mayor or sheriffs, as granting or witnessing deeds of land, as conducting suits, sometimes of real estate, more often of petty debts, as owning shops or tenements, or as having so many servants.

Perhaps the following notes on William of Doncaster, Richard the Engineer, Hugh of Brichul, William of Brichul, the Payn, Dunfoul, Mercer, Hurel and Bradford families, Richard Russel, David the Miller, Benedict of Standon and Hugh of Tudinham, will illustrate the position.

WILLIAM OF DONCASTER

The history of the Doncaster family is traced briefly by Taylor,¹ who identifies three generations of the family living during our period, each named William. Often it is uncertain whether the William mentioned in the rolls is the second or third William of the family, although the mention of William in conjunction with his wife Felicia, often identifies the grandson. Hewitt says of him : " Still another and more famous citizen was William of Doncaster, a merchant, shipowner and army contractor of very varied activities." ² He gives several instances of Doncaster's interests in the wine trade with Gascony, in the wool trade with Flanders via Ipswich and in the corn trade with Ireland. He was interested in mineral deposits in North Wales, was a collector of customs dues on imported wines at various ports in North Wales and he acquired land in Rhuddlan, in Overton and in Mostyn. " Trading by land and by sea, interested in the newly settled Wales rather than England, Doncaster stands out a vivid illustration of the city's activities during the period of its greatest prosperity." ³ Taylor gives ample evidence of the family's interest in land and property. It had large property in Cheshire, Chester and Flintshire and from 1314-23 the third William was continually acquiring land in the neighbourhood of Rhuddlan. This William was sheriff of Chester in 1312 and mayor 1316-19. The rolls

¹ H. Taylor : *Notes on Early Deeds Relating to Chester and Flint : Journal of Chester Archaeological Society* (N.S.), ii, 155 ff.

² Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 129.

³ *Ibid.*, 130, 132, 137.

reveal that he lived in Watergatestreet,¹ that he possessed land there,² and that he owned shops in Bridge Street.³ The tables in front of these shops he rented in 1297 to Henry of Blakerode, who sold cloth and was himself to be sheriff of Chester in 1307. He also owned land in Eastgatestreet⁴ and Gerardislone.⁵ Suit of a judger or judgers to the Portmote was owing from the Doncaster property⁶ and there are references to many servants of the family.⁷

Richard the Engineer

Richard was the architect of his age. He was supervisor of work on royal castles in North Wales, was concerned with the repair of the Dee Mills, Chester Castle and St. Werburg's. He himself was lessee of the Dee Mills before the Welsh wars of Edward I and for twenty years after them. Ample evidence of his importance to the king in North Wales is given by Hewitt and Morris and the latter gives an account of the terms of the farm of the Mills and the compensation Richard received for damage caused to them by floods.⁸ He was mayor of Chester in 1305/6. He was not a constant litigant in the Chester courts although occasionally his suits are heard. One suspects that his frequent absences from the city more than any other reason account for this. He was, however, often in attendance at both the County Court and the Crownmote.⁹ He pleaded successfully that he was acting according to precedent when he assaulted William Fox, who was importing bread into the city, which was prejudicial to the interests of the Dee Mills.¹⁰ His son was concerned in an affray in Chester, in which Agnes, Richard's wife, was assaulted.¹¹ He owned land in Watergatestreet and lived in Bridge Street. He also had several servants.¹²

Hugh of Brichul

Hugh and his wife were more frequent suitors in the Chester courts. Hugh was clearly an important municipal figure. He was mayor of Chester on many occasions,¹³ sheriff in 1288,¹⁴ a judger of the Portmote

¹ Portmote Roll 4, m. 12.

² Portmote Roll 7, m. 2.

³ Portmote Roll 4, m. 1v.

⁴ Portmote Roll 68, m. 3. In 1313 also Roger le Kylwe leased of William of Doncaster senior a house with bakeries and a plot of land at le Wodefien in Eastgatestreet. *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 166.

⁵ Portmote Roll 68, m. 3.

⁶ Portmote Roll 11, m. 5v., and m. 6v. Portmote Roll 13, m. 18; Portmote Roll 14, m. 3v.

⁷ Portmote Roll 4, m. 6v.; Portmote Roll 19, m. 2. Portmote Roll 7, m. 3v., and m. 4v., etc.

⁸ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 38, 39, 94, 96, 129. Morris, *Chester*, 102-4.

⁹ *County Court Rolls*, *passim*.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 164.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 179.

¹² Portmote Roll 7, m. 2v. Cf. also R. Stewart-Brown; *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, 108, 109, 113, 127, 154, etc.

¹³ Morris, *Chester*, 576-7.

¹⁴ *J.C.A.S.*, (N.S.), ii, 154.

in 1304.¹ He possessed land in the lane known as Alexander Harre,² in Forgatestreet,³ and in Fleshmonger's Lane.⁴ He conducted land suits on several occasions⁵ and frequently witnessed deeds and grants of land.⁶ He quitclaimed fishing rights of his in the Dee to the Abbot of St Werburg's.⁷ He lived in Bridge Street.⁸ His eldest daughter Margery was concerned in a land deal circa 1293.⁹

William of Brichul

William was another important member of the same family. He is reported in the rolls as having received the goods of a deceased person from the hands of the executors.¹⁰ He was Dean of St. John's in 1291,¹¹ was known as Sir William de Brichul in 1296,¹² and was Chamberlain of the Exchequer in 1299.¹³ In the rolls he is known as "clericus".

The Payn Family

This family which lived in Northgate Street also contributed something to the municipal history of the city. Various members of the family held office from time to time.¹⁴ Nicholas Payn was sheriff three times. Hugh Payn was a sheriff in 1288, was a bailiff in the same year¹⁵ and taxed amercements for the Exchequer in 1294/5.¹⁶ He died after September, 1297, when he was an attorney in the Portmote, but before January, 1298, when his widow sued her son Richard, William of Brichul and others for her dowry.¹⁷

The Dunfoul Family

Three members of this prominent family appear in the rolls, Roger, Gilbert and John. Roger was sheriff on three occasions,¹⁸ while Gilbert, who lived in Forgatestreet,¹⁹ and was connected with the wool trade,²⁰ also held the shrievalty several times.²¹ John was a taxer of amercements at the Pentice.²²

¹ Portmote Roll 11, m. 5v.

² *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), x, 47.

³ Portmote Roll 2, m. 2.

⁴ J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, ii, 276. "The family doubtless came from Brickill in Buckinghamshire which had belonged to the Earls of Chester from the Conquest."

⁵ Portmote Roll 10, m. 1v.; Pentice Roll 14, m. 2.

⁶ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 149-85; x, 13-52; iv, 178-85, etc.

⁷ Tait, *op. cit.*, ii, 466.

⁸ Portmote Roll 10, m. 1v.

⁹ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 154.

¹⁰ Pentice Roll 14, m. 5.

¹¹ *County Court Rolls*, 191.

¹² *Ibid.*, 203.

¹³ R. Stewart-Brown, *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, 183.

¹⁴ Morris, *Chester*, 576.

¹⁵ *County Court Rolls*, 153-4.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 193.

¹⁷ Portmote Roll 4, m. 18.

¹⁸ Morris, *Chester*, 576-7.

¹⁹ Pentice Roll 14, m. 5v.

²⁰ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 47.

²¹ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 163.

²² Pentice Roll 16, m. 4.

Hugh the Mercer

Hugh, son of the more famous Robert, was a constant suitor in the Chester courts. Robert was sheriff of the city 1261/2, 1262/3, 1263/4. He incurred the odium of the monks of St. Werburg's for suggesting in his last year of office, that several houses in Bog Lane belonging to the monastery should be pulled down as a preparation for the defence of the city against de Montfort.¹ He ensured that this suggestion was carried into effect. He was mayor in 1292/3,² but must have died before 1295, when his widow sought her dowry in the Portmote, a dowry which included four messuages, four shops, one bakery and one garden.³ His son Hugh was evidently a merchant in fact as well as in name. He was involved in many suits of agreement and debt in the Chester courts. He owned land in Eastgatestreet,⁴ and was living in Watergatestreet in 1295.⁵ He was still there in 1306, when his maid was involved in a suit at the Pentice.⁶

Richard Russel

Richard was sheriff in 1312, 1315, 1322, mayor in 1324⁷ and a judger of the Portmote in 1304.⁸ He was responsible for taxing amercements in the Pentice in 1306⁹ and he often witnessed deeds and land grants.¹⁰ He conducted land suits in the Portmote in 1305.¹¹ There are several references to maids and servants of himself and his wife, Margery.¹² His property in Chester was extensive and it is a fair assumption that that mentioned in his deed of transfer to his son was not its sum total.¹³

Alexander Hurel

Members of the Hurel family many times held office either as mayor or sheriff.¹⁴ Alexander was mayor either in 1290 or 1293,¹⁵ and sheriff in 1282 or 1294.¹⁶ He held land outside the Northgate,¹⁷ was a judger of the Portmote in 1304¹⁸ and 1306¹⁹ and was concerned in the wool trade.²⁰ Taylor describes his family as being, "A Chester family who took a prominent part in municipal affairs at this period of Chester's history."²¹

David the Miller was a city sheriff in 1290 or 1293²², a city bailiff in

¹ Morris, *Chester*, 17, 120.

² *Ibid.*, 576.

³ Portmote Roll 2, m. 2.

⁴ Portmote Roll 68, m. 3.

⁵ Portmote Roll 4, m. 2.

⁶ Pentice Roll 14, m. iv.

⁷ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 164.

⁸ Portmote Roll 11, m. 5v.

⁹ Pentice Roll 16, m. 10.

¹⁰ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 149-85.

¹¹ Portmote Roll, 13.

¹² Portmote Roll 4, m. 2; Pentice Roll 8, m. 2; Pentice Roll 5, m. 1.

¹³ See Appendix II.

¹⁴ Morris, *Chester*, 576-7.

¹⁵ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 152.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 159.

¹⁷ J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, ii, 349.

¹⁸ Portmote Roll 11, m. 5v.

¹⁹ Pentice Roll 14, m. 5v.

²⁰ Hewitt, *op. cit.*, 47.

²¹ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 171.

²² *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 152: x, 106.

1297,¹ a judger at the Crown Pleas in 1292,² and at the Portmote.³ His name occurs frequently in the court rolls,⁴ and in 1297 there is mention of two servants of his.⁵

The Bradford Family owned much property in the south and west parts of Chester⁶ and it has already been seen that Robert of Bradford was holding a lease of the issues of the Eastgate between 1293 and 1298.⁷

Benedict of Standon, whose name is also frequently found on the city court rolls, was sheriff of the city in 1304 and mayor in 1313. In 1314, he was described as "merchant and burgess of Rotherlan" in a grant of tenements in "Pepperstrete" in Rothelan to William of Doncaster and his wife, Felicia.⁸

Hugh of Tudinham

Hugh, one of the heirs of Robert Harald, who had property in Chester, was probably a marine merchant of some substance.⁹ On two occasions he is to be found claiming large debts, one of £22 10s.¹⁰ and the other of £23.¹¹ He certainly sold lead and iron. He could afford to keep two servants, William and John, in 1303.¹² Taylor says that the names of Mercer and Tudinham are connected with Chester's early municipal history.¹³

¹ Portmote Roll 4, m. iv.

³ J. Tait, *Chartulary of Chester Abbey*, ii, 341.

⁴ Pentice Roll 8, m. 2, etc.

⁶ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 163.

⁸ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 163.

¹⁰ Portmote Roll 4, m. 7.

¹² Portmote Roll 10, m. 9.

² *County Court Rolls*, 177.

⁵ Pentice Roll 5, m. 1.

⁷ Page lviii above.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 163.

¹¹ Pentice Roll 5, m. iv.

¹³ *J.C.A.S.* (N.S.), ii, 164.

PORTMOTE ROLL 2

m. 1

PLACITA DIE LUNE POST OCTABAS PASCHE ANNO REGNI
REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO TERTIO ^a

Dies datus est Thome de Mamcestria et Coduse uxori eius querentibus, Ranulpho de Derisbur, Margerie uxori eius et Alexandro filio Alexandri Hurel de placito dotis, usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi prece parcium.

Ricardus filius Michaelis le Tevene de Cestria summonitus fuit ad respondendum Thome de Mamcestria et Coduse uxori sue de placito quod reddat eis rationabilem dotem ipsius Coduse, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit Ricardi, filii Johannis Ground, quondam viri sui in Cestria; unde iidem Thomas et Codusa queruntur quod predictus Ricardus eis deforciat tertiam partem unius messuagii cum pertinentiis in Cestria unde nichil habent, et unde dictus Ricardus ipsam Codusam ad hostium ecclesie dotavit quando ipsam dotavit. Et si dictus Ricardus hoc dedicere velit, iidem Thomas et Codusa ducent sectam. Et dictus Ricardus venit et defendit vim etc., quando etc., [Petit visum terre] versus . . . et optinuit. Et dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi ad faciendum in dicta loquella quod iustum fuerit faciendum. Ad quem diem predicti Thomas et Codusa optulerunt se versus eundem Ricardum. Et dictus Ricardus venit et dicit quod Ricardus Ground nichil iuris habuit in dicto tenemento nisi ad terminum annorum. Et inde protulit scriptum Johannis Ground, patris dicti Ricardi, quod hoc testabatur, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et dicti Thomas et Codusa dicunt quod dictus Ricardus Ground habuit ius et statum in eodem tenemento unde ipsa Codusa potuit et debuit dotari, et hoc petunt quod inquiratur.

Margin: Misericordia xijd.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM APOSTO-
LORUM PHILIPPI ET JACOBI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
VICESIMO TERTIO.^b

Thomas de Mamcestria et Codusa uxor eius optulerunt se per attornatos suos versus Ranulphum de Derisbur et Margeriam uxorem eius de placito dotis, et petunt versus predictos Ranulphum et Margeriam

^a 11 April, 1295. The entries previous to this are illegible.

^b 2 May, 1295.

tertiam partem quindecim solidatarum annui redditus, exemitium de medietate cuiusdam selde et unius tabule, quam eis deforciant. Et predicti (sic) Ranulphus de Derisbur petit inde visum et optinuit. Et partes habent diem Lune proximam post festum Ascensionis Domini ad faciendum in dicta loquella quod iustum fuerit faciendum.

Alexander Hurel versus predictos Thomam et Codusam de placito dotis per Auingerum de Osberneby, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic ad eundem diem ad respondendum etc.

Margin: Esson'.

Ricardus filius Johannis le Teven versus eosdem de eodem per Ricardum filium Thome de Kelsale, qui affidavit etc.

Margin: Esson'.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM ASCENSIONIS DOMINI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO TERTIO ^a

Ranulphus de Derisbur et Margeria uxor eius versus Thomam de Mamcestria et Codusam uxorem eius de placito dotis per Rogerum le Murager et Willelmum Juvenem, qui affidaverunt ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis.

Margin: Esson'.

Dies datus est Thome de Mamcestria et Coduse uxori eius et Alexandro filio Alexandri Hurel de placito dotis usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancte Trinitatis prece parcium sine essonio.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTE TRINITATIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO TERTIO ^b

Thomas de Mamcestria et Codusa uxor eius per attornatos suos optulerunt se versus Ranulphum de Derisbur et Margeriam uxorem eius de placito dotis. Et predicti Ranulphus et Margeria venerunt et warrantaverunt essonia sua; et non fuit ulterius processum in dicta loquella dicto die secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, set dies datus fuit partibus in diem Lune proximam post festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris ad faciendum in dicto placito quod iustum fuerit faciendum. Ad quem diem predicti Thomas et Codusa per attornatos suos venerunt. Et predictus Ranulphus venit et dicta Margeria non venit, et attornati dictorum Thome et Coduse petunt iudicium de defalta quam dicta Margeria fecit. Et allegatum fuit ex parte dictorum Thome et Coduse quod prefatus Ranulphus fuit attornatus dicte Margerie, receptus per Alexandrum

^a 16 May, 1295.

^b 30 May, 1295.

Hurel. Et dictus Ranulphus dicit quod non fuit eius attornatus. Et dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Laurentii, ut curia interim possit certiorari per eundem Alexandrum utrum dicta Margeria fecit eundem Ranulphum attornatum suum in dicto placito necne.

m. 2

Alexander filius Alexandri Hurel summonitus fuit ad respondendum predictis Thome et Coduse de placito dotis, quod reddat eis rationabilem dotem ipsius Coduse. Unde iidem Thomas et Codusa queruntur quod predictus Alexander eis deforciat tertiam partem undecim solidatarum annui redditus exemitium de quodam libero tenemento, jacente inter terram Hugonis de Brychull et terram Willelmi de le Flint in Forthegastrete in Cestria. Et ideo iniuste quia hec est rationabilis dos ipsius Coduse, que eam contingit de libero tenemento, quod fuit Ricardi Ground quondam viri sui in eadem civitate. Unde idem Ricardus ipsam dotavit ad hostium ecclesie quando ipsam disponavit, unde nichil habent ut dicunt; et si predictus Alexander hoc dedicere velit predicti Thomas et Codusa ducent sectam. Et dies datus est partibus prece earundem, usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris. Ad quem diem predicti Thomas et Codusa optulerunt se per attornatos suos versus eundem Alexandrum; et ipse essoniavit se versus eosdem de eodem placito per Auingerum de Osberneby, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Laurentii. Ad quem diem predictus Thomas et Codusa per attornatos suos venerunt et optulerunt se versus eundem Alexandrum. Calumpniavit formam brevis, videlicet in illo loco ubi scribitur in eadem villa et non in eadem civitate et de hoc petit iudicium. Et iudicium differtur usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli.

Ad quem diem nulla curia fuit tenta set partes adiurnate fuerunt usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Nativitatis Beate Marie Virginis.

Ad quem diem predicte partes veniunt et petunt iudicium suum. Et differtur iudicium usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli. Ad quem diem predictus Alexander venit et petit iudicium suum. Et Henricus le Fletcher et Adam de Dunham, attornati dictorum Thome et Coduse essoniaverunt se etc. Et dies datus fuit dicto Alexandro usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Dionisii. Et predicti Thomas et Codusa habent eundem diem per essoniatos suos.

Ad quem diem predicti Thomas et Codusa optulerunt se versus eundem Alexandrum. Et ipse non venit, set essoniavit se per Willelmum Juvenem, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude. Et predicti Thomas et Codusa habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt, et prece earundem placitum

cepit dilationem usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Omnium Sanctorum.

Ad quem diem predictus Alexander venit et optulit se versus predictos Thomam et Codusam. Et ipsi non venerunt, set Henricus le Fouler, attornatus dictorum Thome et Coduse fecit se essionari per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martiris. Et predictus Alexander habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt et petunt recordum et iudicium suum. Et differtur iudicium usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Nicholai.

Ad quem diem predicti Thomas et Codusa per attornatos suos veniunt et petunt iudicium suum. Et Alexander similiter venit et petit iudicium. Et differtur iudicium usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Hyllarii, quia iudicatores nondum sunt inde circumspecti.

Ad quem diem Thomas et Codusa per attornatos suos veniunt et petunt recordum et iudicium suum. Et predictus Alexander non venit set fecit se essionari per Auingerum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Purificationis Beate Marie.

Ad quem diem predicti Thomas et Codusa per attornatum suum veniunt et petunt recordum et iudicium suum, et Alexander similiter. Et iudicium differtur usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Valentini.

Ad quem diem predictus Thomas et Codusa per attornatos suos venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Alexandrum. Et predictus Alexander non venit set fecit se essionari per Auingerum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli. Et predictus Thomas et Codusa habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Thomas et Codusa optulerunt se per attornatos suos versus eundem Alexandrum et petunt iudicium suum. Et predictus Alexander similiter petit iudicium. Et differtur iudicium usque in diem Lune proximam ante Dominicam in ramis palmarum.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt. Et iudicatores dicunt quod dicto die non debent tenere portmotum, quia fuit dies Sancti Gregorii, et partes adiurnate fuerunt usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Ambrosii.

Ad quem diem predictus Alexander venit et optulit se versus predictos Thomam et Codusam. Et ipsi sufficienter vocati non venerunt nec aliquem pro se miserunt essioniatorem. Et predictus Alexander petit iudicium de eorum defalta. Et consideratum fuit quod predictus Alexander inde sine die. Et predictus Thomas et Codusa quia non sunt prosecuti in misericordia.

Margin : misericordia.

m. 3

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM PURIFICATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO TERTIO ^a

Edwardus Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Aquitanie, vicecomitibus civitatis Cestrie salutem. Precipimus vobis quod justicietis Hugonem filium Roberti le Proudmercer, quod juste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre Cestrie, reddat Petronille que fuit uxor Roberti le Proudmercer rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in Cestria. Et justicietis Willelmum de Doncastre et Feliciam uxorem eius quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddant eidem Petronille rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et justicietis Nicholaium Payn quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddat eidem Petronille rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et justicietis Robertum de Bebinton et Margeriam uxorem eius, quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddant eidem Petronille rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et justicietis Henricum de Lych quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddat eidem Petronille rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et justicietis Willelmum de Flynt quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddat eidem Petronille rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et justicietis Galfridum filium Willelmi filii Johannis de Cestria quod juste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddat eidem Petronille rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Unde nichil habet ut dicit, et unde queritur quod predicti Hugo, Willelmus, Felicia, Nicholaius, Robertus, Margeria, Henricus, Willelmus et Galfridus ei deforciant. Sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterit quod ei reddere debeant. Ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu justicie. Teste Reginaldo de Grey justiciario nostro Cestrie, apud Cestriam xvij^o die Januarii anno regni nostri vicesimo tertio.

Et preceptum fuit quod predicti Hugo, Willelmus, Felicia, Nicholaius, Robertus, Margeria, Henricus, Willelmus et Galfridus summoneantur quod

^a 31 Jan., 1295.

sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Scolastice Virginis ad respondendum predicte Petronille de predicto placito.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTE
SCOLASTICE VIRGINIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xxiiij^{o a}

Petronilla que fuit uxor Roberti le Mercer optulit se versus Hugonem filium predicti Roberti, Willelmum de Doncastre, Feliciam uxorem eius, Nicholaium Payn, Robertum de Bebinton, Margeriam uxorem eius, Henricum de Lych, Willelmum de le Flynt et Galfridum filium Willelmi filii Johannis. Et ipsi non venerunt set essoniaverunt se.

Predictus Hugo versus eandem Petronillam de placito dotis per Henricum pistorem qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli ad respondendum predicte Petronille etc.

Willelmus de Doncastre et Felicia uxor eius versus eandem de eodem per Ricardum Augner et Ricardum Burgeys, qui affidaverunt ad habendum warantum suum hic ad eundem diem.

Nicholaius Payn versus eandem de eodem per Willelmum le Teven, qui affidavit etc.

Robertus de Bebinton et Margeria uxor eius versus eandem de eodem per Gilbertum Dunfoul et Willelmum le Teven, qui affidaverunt etc.

Henricus de Lych versus eandem de eodem per Henricum le Cutiler, qui affidavit etc.

Willelmus de le Flynt versus eandem de eodem per Henricum de Blythe, qui affidavit etc.

Galfridus filius Willelmi filii Johannis versus eandem de eodem per Willelmum servientem Henrici le Cutiler, qui affidavit etc.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI
MATHIE APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xxiiij^{o b}

Petronilla, que fuit uxor Roberti le Proudmercer optulit se versus Hugonem filium predicti Roberti, Willelmum de Doncastre, Feliciam uxorem eius, Nicholaium de Payn, Robertum de Bebinton, Margeriam uxorem eius, Henricum de Lych, Willelmum de le Flynt et Galfridum filium Willelmi filii Johannis de Cestria de placito terre. Et ipsi non venerunt et dicta Petronilla petit iudicium de eorum defalta. Et consideratum fuit quod terra caperetur in manu domini regis, et quod predicti Hugo, Willelmus, Felicia, Nicholaius, Robertus, Margeria, Henricus, Willelmus et Galfridus summoneantur quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Greggorii ad audiendum iudicium suum de eorum defalta quam fecerunt. Die vero Martis proximo sequenti, predicti Hugo, Willelmus, Felicia, Robertus, Margeria, Henricus, Willelmus et Galfridus

^a 14 Feb., 1295.

^b 28 Feb., 1295.

replegiaverunt terras suas. Die Sancti Cedde Episcopi, Willelmus de le Flynt [venit] et petit terram suam sibi replegiandam, que fuit ei replegiata.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI
GREGORII ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xxiiij^o ^a

Petronilla, que fuit uxor Roberti le Proudmercer optulit se versus Hugonem filium predicti Roberti, Willelmum, Feliciam, Nicholaium, Robertum, Margeriam Henricum, Willelmum et Galfridum de placito terre. Et ipsi venerunt et warantizaverunt essonia sua. Et predicta Petronilla petit iudicium de defalta quam ipsi fecerunt post defaltam. Et ipsi dicunt quod nullam defecerunt defaltam ad hunc diem quia nichil aliud debent facere quam warantizare essonia sua. Et iudicium differtur usque in diem Lune proximam post Dominicam qua cantatur quasi modo geniti.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST OCTABAS
PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xxiiij^o ^b

Willelmus de Dancastre, qui est in servicio domini regis versus Petronillam, que fuit uxor Roberti le Proudmercer de placito dotis per Augustinum de Hererethe, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi.

Petronilla, que fuit uxor Roberti le Proudmercer optulit se versus Willelmum de Dancastre et Feliciam uxorem eius, Nicholaium Payn, Robertum de Bebinton, Margeriam uxorem eius. Henricum de Lych et Galfridum filium Willelmi pistoris. Et dies datus est partibus prece parcium usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi.

Eadem Petronilla optulit se versus Willelmum de le Flynt et petit versus eundem Willelmum tertiam partem unius messuagii ut rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento suo quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui. Et predictus Willelmus non venit, set quidem Willelmus le Tevene venit et optulit se ad essoniandum eundem Willelmum de servicio domini regis. Set noluit prosequi nec aliquod adiurnamentum recipere. Et predicta Petronilla petit iudicium de defalta quam dictus Willelmus fecit post apparentiam. Et consideratum fuit quod dicta Petronilla recuperet dotem suam versus eundem Willelmum, et dictus Willelmus in misericordia.

Hugo, filius Roberti le Proudmercer summonitus fuit ad respondendum Petronille, que fuit uxor eiusdem Roberti, de placito quod reddat ei rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Roberti quondam viri sui in Cestria. Unde nichil habet. Et unde ipsa queritur quod predictus Hugo ei deforciat tertiam partem

^a 14 Mar., 1295.

^b 11 April, 1295.

quatuor messuagiorum, quatuor scopparum, unius furni et unius gardinī cum pertinentiis in Cestria; unde dictus Robertus ipsam dotavit ad hostium ecclesie quando ipsam disponavit. Et si dictus Hugo hoc dedicere velit ipsa ducet sectam. Et predictus Hugo venit et defendit vim etc., quando etc., et calumpniavit formam brevis, dicens quod in scriptura eiusdem brevis, ubi scriptum est secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre Cestrie, ibi debuisset scribi secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predictae; et ubi scriptum est in eadem villa, ibi debuisset scribi in eadem civitate; et de hoc petit idem Hugo iudicium. Et iudicium [differtur] usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, quia iudicatores nondum sunt inde circumspecti.¹

¹ The outcome of this case is not to be found in respect of defendants other than Willelmus de le Flynt.

PORTMOTE ROLL 2, REVERSE

m. iv.

The records of the first session (five brief entries) and of the second session (one case) are illegible.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI CUDBERTI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xxiiij^o ^a

Johannes Cocus abbatie Cestrie et Agnes uxor eius queruntur de Ricardo filio Ricardi clerici de Cestria et Ricardo de le Panyers, quod ipsi iniuste et sine iudicio, vi recenti et infra xl dies, disseysierunt ipsos de libero tenemento suo in Cestria, postquam Johannes Scoticus factus fuit comes Cestrie; videlicet de una placea terre, continente in longitudine quinquaginta pedes et viginti pedes in latitudine, jacente inter terram que fuit Willelmi Fymbton et Gerardislone in civitate Cestrie; unde predicti Johannes et Agnes plenam habuerunt disseysinam [*sic*] quousque predicti Ricardus et Ricardus ipsos disseysierunt ad dampna ipsorum Johannis et Agnetis viginti solidorum. Et quod hoc sit verum petunt inde recognitionem fieri per assisam. Et dictus Ricardus de le Panyers dicit quod nullam fecit iniuriam nec disseysinam, quia habuit introitum in dicto tenemento per dictum Ricardum clericum qui presens fuit in curia; et warrantizavit ei et respondit ut tenens, et dicit quod quidem Hugo Kyde tenuit dictum tenementum de Ricardo patre suo, qui obiit inde seisitus; post cuius mortem dictus Ricardus intravit in dictum tenementum tamquam heres propinquior ipsius Ricardi; et postea Leticia mater eius fuit inde dotata, post cuius decessum ipse intravit in dictum tenementum tamquam propinquior heres; et quod nullam fecit iniuriam nec disseysinam petit quod inquiratur per assisam. Et predicti Johannes et Agnes dicunt ut prius quod ipsi sunt disseisiti de libero tenemento suo et hoc petunt quod inquiratur per assisam. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dicti Johannes et Agnes sunt disseisiti de libero tenemento suo, unde visus factus fuit per eundem Ricardum. Ideo consideratum fuit quod dicti . . . et dictus Ricardus clericus in misericordia per plegium dicti Ricardi de le Panyers. Dampna taxantur ad duos solidos.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM APOSTO-
LORUM PHILIPPI ET JACOBI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
VICESIMO TERTIO ^b

Mabilia que fuit uxor Thome de Mapylton queritur de Ricardo de

^a 21 Mar., 1295.

^b 2 May, 1295.

Anderford de placito quod reddat eidem Mabilie unum costum cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat esse ius et maritagium suum, et in quod idem Ricardus non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem, quam predictus Thomas quondam vir ipsius Mabilie, cui ipsa in vita sua contradicere non potuit, inde fecit Johanni Ulkel ut dicit. Et dicta Mabilia ponit loco suo Ricardum de Ascheburn, servientem maioris ad lucrandum vel perdendum in eadem loquella versus eundem Ricardum, qui presens fuit in curia. Et iudicatores unanimiter et una voce dicunt quod est tempore gwerre et quod tali tempore secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, quibus ipsi et antecessores sui usi sunt . . . portemotum tenere non debent nec iudicium reddere nisi de tribus placitis, videlicet de nova disseisina, ultima presentatione, et de dote; unde domina nichil habet. Et partes per considerationem curie recesserunt sine adjurnamento expectantes diem suum cum fuerint permittendi. . . . Die Lune proxima post festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum optulit se versus eundem Ricardum et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit servientibus quod predictus Ricardus summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Laurentii ad respondendum dicte Mabilie de predicto placito. Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et predictus Ricardus non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod [resummoneatur] quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli ad respondendum etc.

Ad quem diem nulla curia fuit tenta set partes adjurnate fuerunt usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Nativitatis Beate Marie.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia venit et optulit se per attornatum suum et dictus Ricardus non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod dictus Ricardus [ponatur per parvum namium quod sit] hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli ad respondendum dicte Mabilie de predicto placito.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et dictus Ricardus non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Dyonisii ad respondendum etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum optulit se versus eundem Ricardum et ipse essoniavit se versus eandem Mabiliam per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude. Et predicta Mabilia habet eundem diem per attornatum suum.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit. Et predictus Ricardus essoniavit se per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima proxima [sic] post festum Omnium Sanctorum. Et predicta Mabilia habet eundem diem per attornatum suum.

m. 2v.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martiris. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et predictus Ricardus non venit et attornatus dicte Mabilie petit iudicium de defalta ipsius Ricardi. Et consideratum fuit quod terra caperetur in manu domini regis, que capta fuit die Martis proximo sequenti, et eodem die replegiata; et quod predictus Ricardus summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Nicholai ad respondendum de defalta quam fecit ad proximam curiam precedentem. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et petit iudicium ut prius. Et dictus Ricardus venit et warantizavit essonia sua. Et dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Hyllarii.

Ad quem diem predictus Ricardus venit. Et predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum, dicens quod ipse ei iniuste deforciat unum costum cum pertinentiis in Cestria. Et ideo iniuste quia hoc est jus et maritagium suum, unde fuit vestita et seisita tempore pacis, tempore regis Henrici, patris domini regis Edwardi qui nunc est, capiendo inde expletia etc., ad valentiam etc., et in quod idem Ricardus non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem quam predictus Thomas quondam vir predicte Mabilie, cui ipsa in vita sua contradicere non potuit, inde fecit Johanni Ulkel ut dicit. Et predictus Ricardus venit et defendit vim etc., quando etc., et petit inde visum et optinuit. Et dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Purificationis Beate Marie.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et dictus Ricardus fecit se essoniari per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Valentini Martiris.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia optulit se per attornatum suum versus eundem Ricardum. Et predictus Ricardus venit et de tenemento versus ipsum petito, vocat Andream Ulkel ad warantum per auxilium curie. Et consideratum fuit quod predictus Andreas summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli ad warantizandum predicto Ricardo predictum tenementum. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie et idem Ricardus habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Ricardus venit et optulit se versus eandem Mabilia. Et ipsa non venit set Ricardus de Ascheburn eius attornatus fecit se essoniari per Henricum de Lych, qui affidavit ad habendum

warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante Dominicam in ramis palmarum. Et predictus Ricardus de Anderford habet eundem diem. Et preceptum fuit quod predictus Andreas resumoneatur quod sit hic, ad eundem diem ad warrantandum etc.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt et iudicatores dicunt quod non debet tenere portemotum dicto die, quia fuit dies Sancti Gregorii. Et partes adjurnate fuerunt usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Ambrosii.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod summoneatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sanctorum Tyburtii et Valeraini Martirum ad warrantandum etc. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie et prefatus Ricardus habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia pre attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod poneretur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis ad warrantandum predicto Ricardo etc. Et attornatus dicti Ricardi habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus per attornatum suum optulit se versus eundem Andream et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod predictus Andreas poneretur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Bonefacii ad warrantandum predicto Ricardo etc. Et attornatus dicti Ricardi habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream ; et ipse non venit set fecit essoniari per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream ; et ipse non [venit] set fecit se essoniari per Hugonem Payn, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ad warrantandum etc. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie habet eundem diem.

Margin: Esson'. secundo.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream ; et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari per Henricum le Cutiler, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante

festum Sancti Laurentii ad warrantandum etc. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie habet eundem diem.

Margin: Esson'. tertio.

m. 3v.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod terra caperetur in manu domini regis, que capta fuit et replegiata in Vigilia Sancti Laurentii. Et preceptum fuit quod predictus Andreas summonetur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Assumptionis Beate Marie ad audiendum iudicium suum de defalta quam fecit ad proximam curiam precedentem. Et attornatus dicte Mabilie et prefatus Ricardus habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Ricardus venit et optulit se versus predictum Andream et ipse venit. Et predictus Ricardus de Ascheburn, attornatus dicte Petronille, non venit set fecit se essoniari per Auungerum, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et predicti Ricardus et Andreas habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predicta Mabilia per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum ; et idem Ricardus optulit se versus eundem Andream.

Et predictus Andreas venit et warrantavit essonia sua et non fuit ulterius processum dicto die in dicta loquella. Set dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis.¹

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM APOSTOLORUM PHILIPPI ET JACOBI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO TERTIO ^a

Johannes Throstilberd capellanus queritur de Hugone de Burhul et Maria uxore sua, Roberto Smalproud de Maclisfeld, Willelmo de Barston et Henrico de Lek carpentario, quod iniuste et sine iudicio, vi recenti et infra quadraginta dies, disseysiverunt eum de libero tenemento suo in Cestria postquam Johannes Scoticus factus fuit comes Cestrie, videlicet de tribus pedibus terre in latitudine et sexaginta pedibus terre in longitudine. Postea venit dictus Johannes et petit licentiam faciende melioris

^a 2 May, 1295.

¹ This indeterminate ending is disappointing but no further trace of the case is to be found.

querele, et posuit se in misericordia per plegium Roberti fratris eiusdem Johannis.

Margin : misericordia ijs.

Ricardus de Neuport et Milisenta uxor eius optulerunt se versus Hugonem de Brichull et Mariam uxorem eius et Johannem filium Johannis Carbonel per breve de dote in hec verba :—Edwardus Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie vicecomitibus civitatis Cestrie salutem. Precipimus vobis quod justicietis Hugonem de Brichull et Mariam uxorem eius quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte, reddant Ricardo de Neuport [et] uxori eius rationabilem dotem ipsius Milisente, que eam contingit de libero tenemento, quod fuit Johannis Carbonel quondam viri sui in Cestria. Et justicietis Johannem filium Johannis Carbonel, quod iuste et sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre predicte reddat eisdem Ricardo et Milisente rationabilem dotem ipsius Milisente, que eam contingit de libero tenemento, quod fuit predicti Johannis quondam viri sui in Cestria. Unde nichil habent ut dicunt. Et unde queruntur quod predicti Hugo, Maria et Johannes eis deforciant sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterunt quod eis reddere debeant. Ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu justicie. Teste Reginaldo de Grey justiciario nostro Cestrie, apud Cestriam xxij^o die Aprilis anno regni nostri xxiiij^o.

Et preceptum fuit quod predicti Hugo, Maria et Johannes sumoneantur quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini ad respondendum predictis Ricardo et Milisente de predicto placito.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM ASCENSIONIS
DOMINI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO TERTIO ^a

Hugo de Brichull versus Ricardum de le Neuport et Milisentam uxorem eius de placito dotis per Johannem Hound et Henricum de Lych, qui affidaverunt ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis.

Margin : Esson'.

Maria uxor eiusdem Hugonis versus eosdem de eodem per predictos Johannem et Henricum, qui affidaverunt ad habendum warantum suum hic, ad eundem diem.

Margin : Esson'.

Johannes filius Johannis Carbonel versus predictos Ricardum et Milisentam de eodem per Henricum de Lych, qui affidavit etc.¹

Margin : Esson'.

^a 16 May, 1295.

¹ As in the previous case no result can be traced.

PORTMOTE ROLL 4, MEMBRANES 13, 14, 15

m. 13

TEMPORE ANDREE DE STANLOWE ET ROBERTI YTHEL

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
PURIFICATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXV^o ^a

Precipe Willelmo Coc quod iuste etc., reddat Henrico de la More unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria in quod idem Willelmus non habet ingressum nisi per [Aagnetem filiam] Johannis Meyler, cui Johannes Meyler illud dimisit, qui inde iniuste etc., disseisivit predictum Henricum etc. Et preceptum fuit quod predictus Willelmus summonetur [quod sit hic], die Lune proxima ante festum Beate Petri in Cathedra ad respondendum dicto Henrico de predicto placito.

Ad quem diem prefatus Henricus ponit loco suo Willelmum de Frodisham vel Ricardum filium Radulphi ad lucrandum vel perdendum in eadem loquella versus eundem Willelmum.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatum suum venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Et attornatus dicti Henrici petit iudicium de defalta [eiusdem Willelmi]. Et iudicium differtur usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Cedde Episcopi, quia iudicadores nondum sunt inde circumspecti utrum partes debeant placitare per breve vel in forma querele.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Et predictus Henricus petit iudicium ut prius de defalta ipsius Willelmi. Et iudicium differtur ut prius usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape, quia iudicadores etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Et attornati dicti Henrici petunt iudicium ut prius de defalta dicti Willelmi. Et iudicium differtur ut prius usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Annunciationis Beate Marie, quia iudicadores etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit et attornati dicti Henrici petunt iudicium ut prius de defalta dicti Willelmi. Et iudicium differtur ut prius usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Marci Ewangeliste, quia iudicadores etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit

^a 4 Feb., 1297.

se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Et ex parte petentis et ex consensu iudicatorum preceptum fuit quod predictus Willelmus resumoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Johannis Confessoris ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod summoneatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus venit per attornatos suos et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Virginis ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari primo per Alanum Juvenem, versus eundem Henricum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Laurentii ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari secundo per Alanum filium Willelmi Juvenis versus eundem Henricum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari tertio per Alanum Juvenem, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie ad respondendum dicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod terra caperetur in manu domini regis, que capta fuit eodem die et replegiata die Jovis proximo sequenti, et quod predictus Willelmus summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisii ad respondendum predicto Henrico etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Henricus per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et predictus Willelmus venit per Johannem, filium Willelmi Juvenis, attornatum suum et warantizavit essonia sua.¹

¹ Case finally concluded 25 Aug., 1298. Henricus de la More was amerced for default: Willelmus Coc without a day.

m. 14

PORTEMOTUM DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM PURIFICATIONIS
BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXV^o ^a

Precipe Johanni de le Flynt quod iuste etc., reddat Alicie, filie Gilberti le Taylur unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat esse [ius et hereditatem] suam, et in quod idem Johannes non habet ingressum nisi per Ricardum le Teven, cui Galfridus le Teven illud dimisit, qui inde iniuste etc., disseisivit Robertum, fratrem dicte Alicie, cuius heres ipsa est etc.

Et preceptum fuit quod predictus Johannes summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune ante festum Beati Petri in Cathedra ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia Alicia [*sic*] venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Et predicta Alicia petit iudicium de defalta ipsius Johannis. Et iudicium differtur usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Cedde Episcopi, quia iudicatores non sunt inde circumspecti utrum partes debeant placitare per breve aut per querelam.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Et predicta Alicia petit iudicium ut prius de defalta ipsius Johannis. Et iudicium differtur ut prius usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Greggorii Pape quia iudicatores etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Et predicta Alicia petit iudicium ut prius de defalta ipsius Johannis. Et iudicium differtur ut prius usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Annunciationis Beate Marie, quia iudicatores etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Et predicta Alicia petit iudicium ut prius de defalta ipsius Johannis. Et iudicium differtur ut prius usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste, quia iudicatores etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Et predicta Alicia petit iudicium ut prius de defalta ipsius Johannis. Et [ex parte petentis et] ex consensu dicte Alicie et iudicatorum preceptum fuit quod predictus Johannes resummonetur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Johannis Confessoris ad respondendum [dicte Alicie.]

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod summoneatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima [ante festum] Sancte Margarete Virginis ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die [Lune proxima post] festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari primo per Alanum Juvenem versus eandem Aliciam, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Laurentii ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari secundo [per Alanum Juvenem, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic], die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari per Alanum, [filium Willelmi Juvenis,] tertio, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia in propria persona venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod predicta terra caperetur in manu domini regis, que capta fuit eodem die et replegiata die Jovis proximo sequenti; et quod prefatus Johannes summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisii ad respondendum dicte Alicie etc.

Ad quem diem predicta Alicia venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem et ipse Johannes venit et warrantizavit essonia sua.¹

m. 15

· PORTEMOTUM DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM BEATI PETRI
IN CATHEDRA ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXV^o ^a

Willelmus le Gysors tulit breve de recto patens versus Ricardum S[pylering].

Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie vicecomitibus civitatis Cestrie salutem. Precipimus vobis quod sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostre Cestrie, plenum

^a 18 Feb., 1297.

¹ Alicia lost her case 9 Feb., 1299, because she failed to plead although she was present in court.

rectum teneatis Willelmo le Gysors de Cestria de uno messuagio cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat tenere de nobis per liberum servicium unius denarii per annum pro omni servicio, quod Ricardus Spylering de Cestria ei deforciat. Ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti. Teste Reginaldo de Grey justiciario nostro Cestrie apud Cestriam, xvj^o die Februarii anno regni nostri xxv^o.

Et preceptum fuit quod predictus Ricardus summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Cedde Episcopi ad respondendum predicto Willelmo le Gysors etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod resumoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape ad respondendum dicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod summoneatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie ad respondendum predicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste ad respondendum dicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Johannis Confessoris ad respondendum predicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari primo per Aungerum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini ad respondendum dicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari versus eundem Willelmum per Robertum filium Aungeri, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Virginis ad respondendum predicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari tertio per Radulphum Norman, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ad respondendum predicto Willelmo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse venit et warantizavit essonia sua; et nichil hoc die ulterius processum in dicta loquella set predictus Willelmus invenit plegium de prosequendo, videlicet Henricum filium Rogeri le Taylur. Et predictus Ricardus invenit plegium ad respondendum, Radulphum le Messager. Et dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam

post festum Sancti Laurentii ad faciendum etc. Eodem vero die. . . .
Et predictus Ricardus similiter invenit plegium de respondendo.

Predictus vero Ricardus ponit loco suo Radulphum le Messenger vel Rogerum Pygace ad lucrandum vel perdendum in eadem loquella.

Portemoto die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Laurentii anno regni regis Edwardi xxv^o, predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et ipse non venit. Et ipse Willelmus petit iudicium de defalta quam predictus Ricardus fecit post apparentiam. Et considerata fuit quod predicta terra caperetur in manu domini regis . . . die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli ad audiendum . . . defalta . . . sit hic, die Martis proximo sequenti.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus in propria persona sua venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum, et ipse per attornatos suos venit et . . . predictus Ricardus per attornatos suos dicit quod secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie . . . iudicium ut prius. Et differtur iudicium usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie, quia iudicatores non sunt inde circumspecti etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus in propria persona sua venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum et petit recordum et iudicium versus eundem Ricardum. Et idem Ricardus non venit set Radulphus le Messenger, attornatus dicti Ricardi, fecit se essoniari per Aungerum de Oseberneby, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisii. Et predictus Willelmus habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem partes venerunt et adjurnate fuerunt quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste et quod sint sic innamiati.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et idem Ricardus venit per attornatos suos; et predictus Willelmus petit recordum et iudicium ut prius. Et iudicium ponitur in respectu usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Omnium Sanctorum, et dies datus est partibus quod sint hic ad eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem Ricardum. Et Radulphus le Messenger, attornatus dicti Ricardi fecit se essoniari per Robertum filium Aungeri, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Confessoris. Et dictus Willelmus habet eundem diem.

Ad portemotum die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Confessoris anno regni regis Edwardi xxv, Willelmus le Gysors optulit se versus Ricardum Spilering de audiendo iudicio de defalta quam ipse Ricardus fecit versus eundem Willelmum postquam comparuit in curia. Et habent diem de iudicio illo audiendo usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Andree.¹

¹ Parties reconciled 27 Jan., 1298.

PORTMOTE ROLL 4, MEMBRANES 13v., 14v., 15v.

m. 13v.

PORTEMOTUM DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM ANNUNCIATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXV^o ^a

Precipe Willelmo de le Styghyl quod iuste etc., reddat Johanni de Orreby unum costum cum pertinentiis in Cestria de quo Philippus de Orreby, avus predicti Johannis, cuius heres ipse est, fuit seisisus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit ut dicit.

Eodem vero die predictus Johannes ponit loco suo Radulphum Samsun vel Hugonem Payn ad lucrandum vel perdendum in eadem loquella versus predictum Willelmum.

Et preceptum fuit quod predictus Willelmus summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste ad respondendum dicto Johanni in predicto placito.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod resummon-eatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Johannis Confessoris ad respondendum dicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod summoneatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini ad respondendum dicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Virginis ad respondendum dicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ad respondendum dicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari primo per Alanum Juvenem, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Laurentii ad respondendum dicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes per attornatos suos venit et optulit

se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari secundo per Alanum Juvenem, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli ad respondendum dicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari tertio per Willelmum Juvenem, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie ad respondendum predicto Johanni etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Johannes per attornatos suos venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod terra caperetur in manu domini regis, que capta fuit eodem die et replegiata die Jovis proximo sequenti; et quod predictus Willelmus summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisii ad respondendum predicto Johanni etc. Et attornati dicti Johannis habent eundem diem.

Johannes de Orreby per attornatum suum optulit se versus Willelmum de le Stile. Et ipse venit et warrantizavit essonia sua, et dies datus est eis usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Omnium Sanctorum, et non fuit ulterius processum dicto die in dicta loquella.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse venit. Et habent diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Edmundi Confessoris prece parcium.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes venit et optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse venit. Et idem Johannes petit versus eundem Willelmum unum costum cum pertinentiis in Cestria, unde Philippus de Orreby, avus predicti Johannis, fuit seisis in dominico suo ut de feodo, tempore pacis, tempore regis Henrici patris regis Edwardi qui nunc est, capiendis inde expletiis ut cum redditibus et allocationibus et aliis exitibus, ad valentiam dimidie marce et amplius; et de predicto Philippo decendit dominicum et feodum cuidam Herberto ut filio et heredi; et de predicto Herberto quia obiit sine heredibus decendit dominicum et feodum cuidam Sulconi ut fratri et heredi; et de dicto Sulconi decendit dominicum et feodum dicto Johanni; et inde ducit sectam. Et dictus Willelmus venit et defendit vim etc., quando etc. Et dicit se non teneri respondere de suo libero tenemento sine brevi et inde petit iudicium. Et dictus Johannes dicit quod per consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, debet respondere sine brevi et quod querela potest esse loco brevis quia nullum breve currit in Cestria nisi breve de recto et de dote, unde nichil habet. Et iudicium ponitur in respectu usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Andree, quia iudicatores non sunt inde circumspecti.

Ad quem diem (dictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus eundem) . . . Johannes fecit se essoniari versus dictum Willelmum per Robertum de le Flynt, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune

proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii. Et idem Willelmus fecit se essoniari versus eundem Johannem per Willelmum de Welle etc.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes per Walterum de Frodisham attornatum suum optulit se versus eundem Willelmum. Et ipse venit. Et iudicium ponitur in respectu usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Valentini.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt et iudicium ponitur in respectu usque in diem Lune in crastinum Sancti Cedde, quia iudicatores etc.

Ad quem diem Walterus de Frodisham, attornatus dicti Johannis fecit se essoniari versus dictum Willelmum per Robertum de le Flynt, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii. Et idem Willelmus fecit se essoniari versus dictum Johannem per Willelmum de Welle. Affidavit et habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem Walterus de Frodisham, attornatus dicti Johannis venit et warantizavit essonia sua et petit iudicium. Et iudicatur quod responderet ultra et dictus Willelmus defendit vim et iniuriam etc., quando etc., et petit visum terre. Et consideratum fuit quod haberet, die Mercurii in Septimana Pasche. Et habent diem Lune in crastinum Dominice qua cantatur quasi modo geniti.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes personaliter venit et optulit se versus dictum Willelmum. Et ipse fecit se essoniari versus dictum Johannem per Radulphum Norman primo, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste; et dictus Johannes habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes personaliter venit et optulit se versus dictum Willelmum. Et ipse fecit se essoniari per Robertum filium Aungeri secundo, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum, die Lune in crastinum Sancte Trinitatis; et dictus Johannes habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes optulit se versus dictum Willelmum. Et ipse essoniavit se tertio per Aungerum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Thome Martiris; et dictus attornatus habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem dictus Willelmus venit et warantizavit essonia sua. Et idem Johannes non venit; set Nicholaius capellanus, attornatus dicti Johannis, essoniavit se versus dictum Willelmum per Nicholaium de Frodisham, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi.

Ad quem diem dictus Willelmus venit et optulit se versus dictum Johannem. Et ipse non venit set Ricardus de Foulishurst essoniavit ipsum de servicio domini regis. Et continuatus est dies usque in diem Lune in crastinum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis prece parcium.

Ad quem diem dictus Willelmus personaliter venit et optulit se versus eundem Johannem. Et ipse fecit se essoniari versus dictum Willelmum

de servicio domini regis per Aungerum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste. Et eodem die Robertus de Heminton porexit literam domini regis testantem dictum . . . placiti videlicet die Lune in crastinum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis.¹

m. 14v.

PORTEMOTUM DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM ASCENSIONIS
DOMINI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXV^o ^a

Robertus le Chamuberleyn tulit breve de recto patens versus Robertum le Bolur et Agnetem uxorem eius in hec verba :—

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie vicecomitibus civitatis Cestrie salutem. Precipimus vobis quod sine dilatione et secundum consuetudinem civitatis predictae, plenum rectum teneatis Roberto le Chamuberleyn de uno messuagio cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat tenere de nobis per liberum servicium unius denarii per annum pro omni servicio ; quod Robertus le Bolur et Agnes uxor eius ei deforciant. Ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti. Teste Reginaldo de Grey justiciario nostro Cestrie, apud Cestriam xiiij^o die Maii anno regni nostri xxv^o.

Et preceptum fuit quod predicti Robertus et Agnes summoneantur quod sint hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Virginis ad respondendum predicto Roberto de predicto placito.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt. Ideo preceptum fuit quod resummoneantur quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ad respondendum predicto Roberto etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt. Ideo preceptum fuit quod summoneantur per testes quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Laurentii ad respondendum predicto Roberto etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponantur per parvum namium quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Bertholomei Apostoli ad respondendum predicto Roberto etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt. Ideo preceptum fuit quod ponantur per duplex namium quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie ad respondendum predicto Roberto etc.

^a 27 May, 1297.

¹ The last two entries are illegible. The parties were reconciled Oct., 1298.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt set fecerunt se essoniari per Radulphum Norman, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisii ad respondendum predicto Roberto etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt set fecerunt se essoniari secundo per Simonem de Novocastria, quia affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum. Et dictus Robertus habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt set fecerunt se essoniari tertio versus dictum Robertum per Willelmum le Bereman, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Edmundi Episcopi et Confessoris.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et predictus Robertus petit iudicium de eorum defalta. Et consideratum fuit quod predicta terra caperetur in manu regis, que capta fuit die Martis proximo sequenti et eodem die replegiata per dictum Robertum; et quod dictus Robertus et Agnes summoneantur quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Andree ad audiendum iudicium suum de defalta quam fecerunt. Et dictus Robertus habet eundem diem.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus optulit se versus dictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et warantizaverunt essonia sua. Et non fuit ulterius processum dicto die in dicta loquella. Et dictus Robertus Camerarius invenit plegium de prosequendo, Ranulphum Pecke. Et dictus Robertus et Agnes invenerunt plegium de defendendo Willelmum Allucatum. Et dies datus est partibus usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Hillarii.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et petierunt visum terre et habuerunt. Et dies datus est partibus usque in diem Lune proximam ante festum Sancti Valentini.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi essoniaverunt se primo versus dictum Robertum per Stephanum Pelliparum, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune in crastinum Sancti Cedde.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus optulit se versus dictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi essoniaverunt se secundo versus dictum Robertum per Robertum Person, qui affidavit ad habendum warantum suum, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus optulit se versus dictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi essoniaverunt se tertio versus dictum Robertum per

Rogorum de Cestria et Willelmum filium Hodde, qui affidaverunt ad habendum warantum suum die Lune in crastinum Dominice qua cantatur quasi modo geniti.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus optulit se versus dictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi veniunt et warrantant essonia sua. Et non fuit ulterius processum dicto die in dicta loquella, set dies datus fuit partibus usque in diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt et dictus Robertus Camerarius petit versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat esse ius et hereditatem suam, et in quod quedam antecessor illius, Alicia nomine fuit seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo et iudice, tempore pacis, tempore Henrici patris regis Edwardi qui nunc est, capiendis inde expletiis ut in redditibus et allocationibus et aliis exitibus ad valentiam dimidie marce et amplius. Et de nominata Alicia decendit ius et debuit decendere cuidam Johanni ut filio et heredi. Et de ipso Johanné decendit ius et debuit decendere predicto Roberto et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Robertus et Agnes venerunt et defenderunt vim etc., quando etc., et ius dicti Roberti, et de tenemento versus ipsos petito vocant inde ad warantum Johannem filium Hugonis cissoris. Et preceptum fuit quod dictus Johannes summoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune in crastinum Sancte Trinitatis ad . . .

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus Camerarius personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Johannes resummoneatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris ad warrantizandum etc. Et predicti Robertus, Robertus et Agnes habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus Camerarius personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod dictus Johannes summoneatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi ad warrantizandum. Et predicti Robertus, Robertus et Agnes habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus Camerarius personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit . . . ad warrantizandum. Et predicti Robertus, Robertus et Agnes habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus Camerarius personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse

non venit. Ideo consideratum fuit quod. . . Et predicti Robertus, Robertus et Agnes habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus Camerarius personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari primo per Willelmum filium . . . qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune in crastinum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis etc.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus Camerarius venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et predictus Robertus per Galfridum Pigas, attornatum suum et Agnes in propria persona venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari secundo per Radulphum Norman, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post festum. . . .

Ad quem diem predictus Robertus personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi optulerunt se versus dictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse fecit se essoniari tertio per Hugonem servientem . . . qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum hic, die Lune in crastinum Animarum.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus dictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse fecit se essoniari primo de servicio regis per Hugonem de Ecliston, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Confessoris.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictos Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus dictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse fecit se essoniari secundo de servicio regis per Hugonem de Ecliston, qui affidavit ad habendum warrantum suum, die Lune in crastinum Sancti Andree. Et eodem die dictus Hugo porexit literam regis testantem ipsum Johannem esse in servicio regis ultimo die placiti. Et predicti Robertus le Chamuberlain et Robertus le Bolur et Agnes uxor eius habent eundem diem.

Ad quem diem dictus Robertus personaliter venit et optulit se versus predictum Robertum et Agnetem. Et ipsi venerunt et optulerunt se versus predictum Johannem quod warrantizat etc. Et ipse personaliter venit et warrantizavit eis. Et predictus Robertus le Chamuberlain optulit se versus dictum Johannem, dicens quod dictus Johannes per warrantiam suam ei deforciat unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat esse ius et hereditatem suam; et unde quedam antecessor illius, Alicia nomine, fuit seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo et juridice, tempore pacis, tempore regis Henrici patris regis Edwardi qui nunc est, capiendis inde expletiis, ut in redditibus et allocationibus et aliis exitibus ad valentiam

dimidie marce et amplius. Et de ipsa Alicia descendit ius et debuit descendere cuidam Johanni ut filio et heredi. Et de ipso Johanne descendit ius et debuit descendere predicto Roberto ut filio et heredi. Et quod talis ius suum offert etc. Et predictus Johannes venit et defendit vim et iniuriam etc., quando etc., et ius predicti Roberti, et recognoscit bene seisinam predictae Alicie, et dicit quod predicta Alicia fuit seisata. Et de ipsa descendit ius et debuit descendere cuidam Johanni ut filio et heredi, qui Johannes fuit seisitus, et ex seisina sua dictum messuagium dedit, concessit, remisit et quietum clamavit Hugoni le Taylor cum Agnete, sorore predicti Johannis, in liberum maritagium, habendum et tenendum eisdem et heredibus. Et predictus Hugo de predicto messuagio una cum predicta Agnete plene fuerunt seisiti. Et predictus Hugo seisitus obiit, et post mortem predicti Hugonis predicta Agnes plene et pacifice fuit seisata. Et ex seisina sua feofavit, dedit dictum messuagium cuidam Stephano filio suo. Et predictus Stephanus plene fuit seisitus, et seisitus obiit. Et ipse Johannes tamquam propinquior heres predicti Stephani, post mortem predicti Stephani in dictum messuagium intravit. Et posuit se in inquisitionem in formam magne assise domini regis secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, utrum ipse habeat maius ius tenendi dictum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria sicut tenet, an predictus Robertus habendi predictum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria sicut petit. Et preceptum est vicecomitibus quod venire faciant xij etc., et qui nec etc., quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii ad recognoscendum etc.

Ad quem diem dictus Johannes personaliter venit et optulit se versus dictum Robertum. Et ipse non venit set fecit se essoniari per Robertum filium suum, qui, affidavit ad habendum warantum suum hic, die Lune proxima post Purificationem Beate Marie. Et predictus Johannes habet eundem diem.¹

¹ The last two entries, including apparently the final settlement, are on a badly mutilated membrane.

Robertus le Chamuberlain won his suit, 9 Feb., 1299, because of a technical fault, a contradiction in the defence.

CROWNMOTE ROLL 46

m. 1

PLACITA CORONE APUD CESTRIAM CORAM JOHANNE LE BLUND,
MAIORE CESTRIE, WILLELMO DE MULVERTON ET WILLELMO
FILIO PETRI DE BRICHULL, TUNC VICECOMITIBUS

PLACITA CORONE TENTA APUD CESTRIAM DIE LUNE PROXIMA
POST FESTUM SANCTI LEONARDI ABBATIS ANNO REGNI REGIS
EDWARDI DECIMO ^a

Agnes filia Johannis le Hole apellat Ricardum de Werington de furto.
Plegii de prosequendo David Dunfoul et Johannes de Thornton.

Margin : Apellum.

Agnes filia Johannis le Hole apellat Ricardum de Werington quod de
ea furatus fuit unam tunicam precii vs., ij coverchefs precii ijs., j.
linthiamentum precii xijd., unum caputium precii vjd., in villa de Chorlton
die Dominica ante festum Sancti Mathie anno regni regis Edwardi nunc.
Et predictus Ricardus dicit quod in nullo est culpabilis et de hoc, etc.,
ponit se etc. Jurati etc., dicunt quod in nullo est culpabi is. Ideo
quietus et predicta Agnes committatur gaole etc. que . . . fecit finem
pro ijs. per plegium David Donfol et Johannis de Thornton, et predictus
Ricardus recuperet dampna.

Margin : Apellum Judicium Condonatur Finis ijs.

Hugo Kissebrothir, Robertus Arnald, Nicholaius Arnald et Robertus
Henid indictati quod fregerunt orreum Alexandri Hurel et . . . ad valen-
tiam xs. et quod sunt communes latrones ad aucas et galinas furandas.
Quesiti qualiter se volunt aquietari, dicunt quod in nullo sunt culpabiles
et de hoc ponunt se de bono et malo. Jurati dicunt quod non sunt
culpabiles. Ideo quieti.

Margin : Judicium Condonantur.

Adam filius Ysolde le Kakester et Rogerus frater eius indictati quod
sunt communes latrones ad furandas oves et boves et . . . in civitate.
Dicunt quod non sunt culpabiles et de hoc ponunt se de etc. Jurati
dicunt non sunt culpabiles. Ideo quieti et Isolda mater eorum, indictata
de receptamento, quieta remaneat eo quod principales acquietantur.

Margin : Judicium Condonantur.

^a 8 Nov., 1316.

Hugo le Dosser, Rogerus le Dosser et Willelmus Barleg indictati quod sunt communes latrones ad furandum bladum et brasium in molendino Cestrie et quod furaverunt unum bussellum brasii ordearii de brasio Johannis le Barker precii iiijs. et quartam partem unius busselli de brasio Henrici Wade precii xljd. Dicunt quod non sunt culpabiles et de hoc ponunt se etc. Jurati dicunt quod non sunt culpabiles. Ideo quieti.

Margin: Judicium Condonantur.

Willelmus le Wode indictatus quod furavit unam ovem que fuit Roberti de Raby in le Mineton' in Cestria. Dicit quod non est culpabilis et de hoc ponit se de bono et malo. Jurati dicunt quod non est culpabilis. Ideo quietus.

Margin: Judicium Condonatur.

Adam serviens Willelmi Becke est indictatus quod est communis latro ad furandum noctanter . . . Henrici Wade ad valentiam vs. Dicit quod non est culpabilis. Et de hoc ponit se de bono etc. Jurati dicunt quod non est culpabilis. Ideo quietus. Et Ricardus de Thornihul indictatus de receptamento . . . quietus quia principalis etc.

Margin: Judicium Condonatur.

Jorwarth Varch appellat Ricardum filium Thome Sersel de furto unius bovis . . . precii xs. Plegii de proseguendo Ricardus le Lewede et Thomas Gyn.

Margin: Apellum.

Jorwarth Varch appellat Ricardum filium Thome Sersel quod furavit ab eo unum bovem . . . precii xs. . . . die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Leonardi Abbatis . . . ubi arestavit dictum Ricardum de bove predicto. . . .

Margin: Apellum Judicium.

The remaining seven entries on this membrane are illegible.

m. iv.

PLACITA CORONE TENTA DIE LUNE

Robertus le Tavener captus cum uno bussello pisarie precii . . . s. furato de Henrico de Churton in Cestria. Inde arrenatus dicit quod in nullo est culpabilis et de hoc etc. Jurati dicunt quod est culpabilis. Ideo suspendatur. Catalla nulla.

Willelmus de Waley captus et appellatus ad sectam Ricardi de Thornton de uno bove furato precii xxs. Et predictus Ricardus non prosecutus.

Ideo etc. Et predictus Willelmus quesitus qualiter se vult acquietari non vult respondere. Ideo ad iudicium.

Ricardus de Childerwalle attachiatus cum una tunica Madoci servientis Henrici de Horsale precii xs. . . . Et inde arrenatus dicit quod non est culpabilis et de hoc etc. Jurati dicunt quod est culpabilis. Ideo suspendatur. Catalla nulla. . . .

Presentatum est per coronatores quod Robertus le Cartewrighte de Dutton captus cum uno bove . . . furato mortuus est in prisona morte naturali.

Margin : Presentatio.

Nicholaius de Warewik, Thomas le Bagger, Henricus de Brugge et Johannes de Herfeld qui . . . Willelmi de Mulveton capti pro cissura bursarie . . . iudicium quod etc.

m. 2

PLACITA CORONE TENTA DIE LUNE IN MEDIA
QUADRAGESIMA ANNO X^o ^a

Radulphus de Hogh apellat Robertum Peting et Johannem Woderone de burgaria domus sue et roberia bonorum. Plegii de proseguendo Johannes Talun, Adam de Estham.

Margin : Apellum.

Radulphus de Hogh apellat Radulphum Peting et Johannem Woderone de burgaria domus sue et roberia unius robis precii xxs., unius tapeti precii vs. et aliorum bonorum precii xxs. Et predicti Radulphus et Johannes dicunt quod non sunt culpabiles et de hoc etc. Jurati dicunt quod sunt culpabiles. Ideo suspendantur. Catalla nulla. R' . . .

Margin : Suspendatur Suspendatur.

Elias de Birchis cissor, filius Rogeri de Huton et Adam de Chilwell, qui capti fuerunt cum roberia quam fecerunt Ade page Roberti Thedam, videlicet cum iiij solidis de eadem roberia. Inde arrenati dicunt quod non sunt culpabiles et de hoc ponunt se etc. Jurati dicunt quod culpabiles. Ideo suspendantur. Catalla nulla. R' . . .

Margin : Suspendatur Suspendatur.

Radulphus Kay de Moldeworth captus cum capa . . . Henrici de Werington precii ijs. furata. Inde arrenatus dicit quod non est culpabilis et de hoc etc. Jurati dicunt quod est culpabilis. Ideo suspendatur. Catalla nulla. R' . . .

Margin : Suspendatur.

PLACITA CORONE TENTA DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTE
TRINITATIS ANNO x^o ^a

Simon de Allisleye apellat Henricum de Bradburne de raptu Margarete uxoris sue et roberia bonorum suorum. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark.

Margin : Apellum.

Simon de Allisleye non sequitur apellum suum versus Henricum de Bradburne, quem apellavit de raptu Margarete uxoris sue et roberia bonorum suorum. Ideo ipse et plegius suus in misericordia et predictus Simon capiatur. Et predictus Adam serviens domini comitis, quesitus qualiter se vult inde acquietari dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et de hoc ponit se de bono et malo. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est inde culpabilis. Ideo inde quietus.

Margin : Apellum Non prosecutus P's'. Condonatur.

PLACITA CORONE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM
SANCTI JOHANNIS BAPTISTE ANNO xj^o ^b

Rogerus . . . domus Willelmi de Brichull et asportatione. . . .

Margin : Quietus.

Johannes . . . supertunicam . . . precii etc. Non vult respondere legem . . . defugiendo. Ideo. . . .

Margin : Quietus.

m. 2v.

PLACITA CORONE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
TRANSLATIONIS SANCTI THOME ANNO xj^o ^c

Robertus le Tailleur de Berchiton captus cum una tunica furata precii etc. Cognovit et alias felonias et diversas domorum burgurias. Ideo suspendatur. Catalla nulla.

Margin : Suspendatur. . .

Willelmus Bolt de Couton captus cum una tunica, una patella et una camisia precii iiijs. Quesitus qualiter se vult acquietari, dicit quod non est culpabilis. Jurati dicunt quod est culpabilis. Ideo suspendatur. Catalla nulla.

Margin : Suspendatur.

^a 30 May, 1317.

^b 20 June, 1317.

^c 11 July, 1317.

PENTICE ROLL 49

m I

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TEMPORE RICARDI DE WHETELE ET
RICARDI LE BRUIN, VICECOMITUM CESTRIE A FESTO SANCTI
MICHAELIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xj^o

PLACITA TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM SANCTI
LUCE EVANGELISTE ANNO SUPRADICTO ^a

De Johanne de Stone pro iniusta detentione debiti versus Benedictum
de Stanudon per plegium Benedicti de Stanudon.

Margin : misericordia vjd. Condonatur

Gilbertus de Northgate queritur de Johanne de Staneye de placito
transgressionis. Plegius de proseguendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Plegius
de respondendo idem Willelmus. Unde queritur etc. Et quia predictus
Johannes non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia, et ponatur etc.
Postea invenit Willelmum de . . . plegium etc. Postea concordati sunt
per licentiam. Et est concordia talis quod predictus Johannes cognovit
se debere eidem Gilberto duodecim denarios solvendo etc. Et pro
licentia habenda idem Johannes in misericordia per plegium de debito
et misericordia Johannis de Arderne.

Margin : (Martis) (Mercurii) (Lune) (Sabbati) (Jovis) (Misericordia vjd.) (Misericordia vjd.)

De Adam serviente monialium Cestrie pro licentia concordandi cum
Willelmo de Derby in placito debiti per plegium Johannis le Sausser.

Margin : (Misericordia vjd.)

Hugo le Colier queritur de Adam del Mulne de placito transgressionis.
Plegius de proseguendo Willelmus Sanudr'. Plegius de respondendo
Simon le Barber. Et predictus Adam ponit loco suo predictum Simonem.
Et quia predictus Hugo non prosequitur, ideo plegius de proseguendo in
misericordia. Et predictus Adam inde sine die.

Margin : Terminatur (Lune) (Misericordia vjd.)

Benedictus de Stanudon queritur de Johanne de Hatherne de placito
debiti. Plegius de proseguendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo
Thomas de Aldehine senior. Et predictus Benedictus ponit loco suo

^a 17 Oct., 1317.

Willelmum Selkin vel Willelmum de Stanudon. Et predictus Johannes non venit. Ideo in misericordia et ponatur. Postea invenit Rogerum Spark plegium de respondendo etc. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet . . . ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum. Et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Benedictus recuperet debitum et dampna que taxantur ad. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia.

Margin: Terminatur (Martis) (Mercurii) (Misericordia vjd.)
Dampna (Misericordia vjd.)

Benedictus de Stanudon queritur de Hugone de Derby et Johanne de Hatherne de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Spark. Et predictus Benedictus ponit loco suo Willelmum Selkin vel Willelmum de Stanudon. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea invenit Rogerum Spark plegium de respondendo etc. Et predicti Hugo et Johannes veniunt et cognoscunt se debere eidem Benedicto iiij libras iiij solidos, solvendos etc. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Benedictus recuperet debitum et dampna. Et predicti Hugo et Johannes in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia, prisona. Et predictus Benedictus remittit dampna etc.

Margin: (Martis) (Mercurii) Terminatur (Misericordia vjd.)
Cognitio Dampna ijs. Johannes solvit xliiis. Residuum ad Pasche.

De Ricardo de Elton pro licentia concordandi cum Agnete de Bostok in placito detentionis catallorum per plegium Alexandri Hurel.

Margin: Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Willelmus Dod queritur de Willelmo le Harper et Cecilia uxore eius de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Johannes de Hatherne. Unde queritur quod predicta Cecilia die etc., in Watergatetete civitatis Cestrie vi et armis in ipsum Willelmum insultum fecit et ipsam [*sic*] verberavit etc., ad dampnum suum centum s., et inde ducunt [*sic*] sectam. Et predicti Willelmus et Cecilia defendunt vim et dampna et dicunt quod si predictus Willelmus Dod aliquid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petunt quod inquiretur. Plegius de inquisitione Hugo de Merbur. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus le Harper et Cecilia culpabiles sunt de transgressionem predicta ad dampnum duodecim denariorum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus Dod recuperet dampna etc. Et predicti Willelmus et Cecilia pro transgressionem

in misericordia per plegium de dampnis et misericordia Hugonis de Merbur.

Margin: (Martis) (Mercurii) (Jovis) Terminatur (Inquisitio) Dampna xijd. Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Willelmus de Lostok queritur de Johanne Fuacard de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus le Sherman. Plegius de respondendo idem Rogerus. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet viij solidos argenti ad dampnum etc. Et predictus Johannes venit et non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus recuperet debitum etc. Et predictus Johannes pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Ricardi Suel. Et predictus Willelmus remittit dampna etc.

Margin: Martis Terminatur Misericordia vjd. A'.

Thomas Austin queritur de Willelmo de Evesham de Kingesle de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Chernok. Plegius de respondendo bona sua in custodia Willelmi le Bruin.

Margin: Premunitus.

Robertus de Heminton, parsona medietatis ecclesie de malo passu, et Robertus le Chamuberlain senior cognoverunt se debere Willelmo de Doncastria seniori duodecim libras, sex solidos et octo denarios, solvendos ad festum Epiphanie Domini proximo futurum etc. Et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt quod vicecomites Cestrie qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis etc.

Margin: Cognitio pro Willelmo de Doncastria.

Gervas le Child queritur de Ricardo de Kelton de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Adam de Molinton. Plegius de respondendo Hugo de Derby. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et quia neuter eorum venit, ideo ambo in misericordia etc. Postea idem Gervas solvit pro misericordia sua vjd.

Margin: Misericordia vjd. Condonatur. Misericordia xijd.

Robertus serviens magistri Galfridi de Moelles queritur de Roberto de Cristelton de placito debiti. Et predictus Robertus venit et non potest dedicere debitum set cognovit se debere eidem Roberto decem solidos, solvendos ad festum Annunciationis Beate Marie proximo futurum. Et nichilominus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur. Postea invenit plegium de debito et misericordia videlicet Rogerum Pigas.

Margin: Preceptum Cognitio Misericordia vjd. E'.

Willelmus le Harper et Cecilia uxor eius queruntur de Willelmo Dod de placito transgressionis. Unde queruntur quod predictus Willelmus Dod in Watergatestrete civitatis Cestrie vi et armis insultum in ipsam Ceciliam fecit et ipsam verberavit, vulneravit etc., et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum ipsius Willelmi centum solidorum et inde ducunt sectam etc. Et predictus Willelmus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predicta Cecilia aliquid mali recepit hoc fuit per suum insultum proprium, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus Dunfoul. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus Dod culpabilis est ad dampnum duodecim denariorum. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Willelmus et Cecilia recuperent dampna sua que taxantur ad xijd. Et predictus Willelmus pro transgressionem in misericordia per plegium de dampnis et misericordia Johannis de Arderne per custodem. Et quia Johannes Cocus non venit ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin: Jovis Sabbati Inquisitio Terminatur Dampna xijd. Misericordia vjd. E'. Preceptum Misericordia vjd. A'.

Ranulphus de Hertford queritur de Willelmo de Waterfal et Felicia uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Boneye. Plegius de respondendo Johannes de Waterfal. Plegius predictae Felicie Willelmus de Waterfal. Et quia predicta Felicia non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea attachiata est per bona sua. Postea concordati sunt. Et predictus Willelmus cognovit se debere eidem Ranulpho viijs., solvendo etc. Et predictus Ranulphus [*sic*] in misericordia per plegium Johannis de Waterfal et Roberti le Sherman.

Margin: (Jovis) (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Mercurii) Misericordia vjd. Terminatur Misericordia vjd.

Ricardus le Bruin queritur de Ranulpho de Brecon de placito compoti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Whetele. Plegius de respondendo idem Ricardus. Et predictus Ranulphus venit et cognovit receptionem decem librarum per quamdam talliam et petit inde auditores et habet, videlicet Ricardum del Heth et Ricardum le Lewed. Ad quem diem idem Ranulphus cognovit se debere eidem Ricardo xxxvijs. iijd., solvendo etc. Et predictus Ranulphus quia dedixit, in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin: (Jovis) Terminatur Misericordia vjd.

Willelmus le Blund et Margeria uxor eius¹ queritur de Henrico de Doncastria et Elena uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo

¹ Inserted on the roll.

Robertus Candelan. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Bruin. Unde queruntur quod iniuste eis detinent ijs. vjd., pro dimidia busselli brasii frumenti sibi vendita ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum et inde ducunt sectam etc. Et predictus Henricus nichil dicit per quod predicti Willelmus et Margeria non debeant debitum suum recuperare. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Willelmus et Margeria recuperent debitum et dampna. Et predicti Henricus et Elena pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiantur.

Margin: (Mercurii) Terminatur Preceptum E'. Misericordia vjd.

Willelmus de Waterfal queritur de Roberto . . . de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de . . . Plegius de respondendo . . . Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet . . . civitatis Cestrie ad dampnum suum etc. . . . quod predictus Willelmus recuperaret predictum debitum. Et . . .¹

Johannes Pole queritur de Roberto Sachel de placito transgressionis. Et unde queritur quod die ramis etc. . . . vi et armis in ipsum Johannem insultum fecit etc. abduxit ad dampnum suum etc. . . . sectam etc. . . . Et predictus Robertus defendit vim et dampnum . . . dicit quod non est inde culpabilis . . . Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Johannes de Paldene. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam et predictus Robertus in misericordia . . . Paldene. Et predictus Johannes Pole dat dampna clerico et serviciis.¹

Comyn Gain queritur de Griffud le Walshe et Hona filio suo de placito transgressionis. Plegii de prosequendo . . . le Barber et . . . le Waterleder. Plegius de respondendo Johannes de Roma. Et inde predictus Comyn non est prosecutus. Ideo plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predicti Griffud et Hona inde sine die etc.

Margin: Sabbati Terminatur Misericordie ijs.

Willelmus le Calf queritur de Ricardo de Ridesdal et Henrico . . . de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Et quia Ricardus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Unde queritur quod iniuste detinent . . . talliam quam paratus etc., ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predicti Ricardus et Henricus deducunt. Ideo consideratum est . . . Plegius de probatione expectanda. Postea cognoverunt se debere eidem Willelmo xvjs. vjd. Et pro detentione in misericordia per plegium Roberti de Markynton. . . .

Margin: Martis Mercurii Lune Terminatur Misericordia.

¹ The roll is in a bad condition.

Henricus Scoppectsterel queritur de Bertramo de . . . de placito debiti. . . . Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Torperly. Plegius de respondendo Johannes de Roma. Et predictus Henricus ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Bertramus pro predicta detentione in misericordia per plegium. . . .

Mabilla Schail queritur de Alicia serviente Henrici le Baker de placito detentionis. . . . Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus. . . . Et quia predicta Mabilla non est prosecuta, ideo plegius suus in misericordia. Et predicta Alicia inde sine die.

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m. IV.

PLACITA PENTICII TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI LUCE EVANGELISTE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Willelmus de Doncastria junior queritur de Willelmo de Derby de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus Boneye. Plegius de respondendo Johannes Dunfoul. Et quia predictus Willelmus de Derby non venit, ideo in misericordia. Et postea attachiatus est per Willelmum de Littlovere. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea idem Willelmus cognovit se debere eidem Willelmo ixs. viijd. solvendos etc. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito, dampnis. et misericordia Willelmi de Littlovere.

Margin: (Martis) (Mercurii) (Jovis) (Misericordia vjd.) Misericordia.

Robertus de Frodisham et Wladusa uxor eius queruntur de Henrico de Donecastria et Elena uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus Dunfoul. Plegii de respondendo Willelmus le Bruin et predictus Henricus. Unde queruntur quod eis iniuste detinent xxs. pro brasio avenagii sibi vendito ad dampnum suum decem solidorum. Et inde ducunt sectam etc. Et predicti Henricus et Elena defendunt vim et dicunt quod nichil eis debent. Et inde vadiant eis legem. Plegius de lege Robertus de Whetele. Ad quem diem iidem Henricus et Elena non veniunt cum lege. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Robertus et Wladusa recuperent debitum et dampna. Et predicti Henricus et Elena pro iniusta detentione in misericordia.

Margin: (Jovis) (Lex) (Misericordia) Terminatur Preceptum E'.

Willelmus Sauvage queritur de Thoma le Knight de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Unde queritur quod

die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste anno isto, idem Thomas in Forgatestrete civitatis Cestrie vi et armis in ipsum Willelmum insultum fecit, et ipsum verberavit, vulneravit etc., et fecit ei le homsokne, et alia enormia etc. ad dampnum suum centum solidorum. Et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Thomas defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de lege Ricardus Dun. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Thomas dat pro licentia habenda per plegium Willelmi Sauvage.

Margin : (Mercurii) (Jovis) (Inquisitio) (Misericordia xijd.) Terminatur Preceptum E'.

Madok ap Cwem et Lewelinus frater eius queruntur de Thoma le Knight de placito transgressionis. Unde queruntur quod predictus Thomas die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste anno isto in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis etc., et fecerunt [*sic*] ei le homsokene in hospicio suo ubi hospitati fuerunt et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum suum centum solidorum. Et inde ducunt sectam. Et predictus Thomas defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione Willelmus le Bruin. Ad quem diem concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Thomas dat pro licentia habenda per plegium Willelmi Sauvage.

Margin : (Jovis) (Inquisitio) (Misericordia vjd.) Terminatur Preceptum E'.

Willelmus Dunfoul queritur de Roberto de Swetenam de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Pecok. Plegius de respondendo Philippus Calf. Et quia predictus Robertus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia. Et ponatur. Et quia predictus Robertus non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Et preceptum est attachiare eum per bona etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Robertus pro licentia habenda in misericordia.

Margin : (Misericordia vjd.) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Jovis) (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Jovis) (Sabbati) Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Thomas Brid queritur de Johanne filio Ranulphi de Bebinton capellano de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Waterfal. Plegius de respondendo custodiatur. Unde queritur quod die Veneris proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno isto, vi et armis in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis in ipsum Thomam insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum suum centum librarum. Et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum

suum, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegii de inquisitione expectanda (dominus Radulphus de Vernon) Willelmus del Pecke et Johannes le Barber. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes culpabilis est ad dampna etc. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Thomas recuperet dampna sua que taxantur ad ij marcas per plegium Willelmi clerici de Cristelton, Willelmi le Bruin et Martini de Bebinton. Et predictus Johannes in misericordia per plegium predictorum. Et quia Thomas de Carleton et Willelmus Sauvage (Ricardus Dun) et Henricus Chany non venerunt ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Margin: (Jovis) (Martis) (Mercurii) Terminatur Dampna ij. marce (Misericordia dimidia marca) Preceptum E'. (Misericordie xviiijd.)

Johannes de Stanudon queritur de Johanne de Stirchesle de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de Raby. Plegius de respondendo Robertus clericus. Unde queritur quod die etc., vi et armis in ipsum Johannem de Stanudon in Watergatestrete etc., et quamdam supertunicam precii vs. cepit et asportavit et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur etc. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus del Pecke. Et predictus Johannes de Stichele ponit loco suo Philippum le Calf. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes de Stirchele culpabilis est. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes de Stanudon recuperet supertunicam vel precium et dampna sua que taxantur ad xijd. Et predictus Johannes de Stirchele pro iniusta detentione in misericordia. Et quia Johannes del Cokeslone non venit ad illam inquisitionem ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin: (Veneris) (Inquisitio) Terminatur E'. (Misericordia vjd.) (Misericordia vjd.)

Willelmus le Tabletter queritur de Willelmo le Corveiser de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas Ku. Plegius de respondendo iij paria sotularium. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc.

Margin: (Veneris) (Sabbati) Martis.

Johannes le Baker de Stoke queritur de Bertramo de Stoke de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes Cocus. Plegii de respondendo Rogerus de Hole et Thomas Rathebon. Unde queritur quod die Dominica ante festum Sancti Petri Advincula anno isto, in Northgatestrete civitatis Cestrie in domo ipsius Johannis vi et armis in ipsum Johannem insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., et alia

enormia etc., ad dampnum suum c. librarum. Et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Bertramus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum etc. Plegii de inquisitione expectanda Gilbertus Dunfoul et Thomas de Rideleg. Postea pro defectu juratorum habent diem Martis. Plegii de inquisitione expectanda Simon le Barber et Willelmus de Capenhurst. Et predictus Johannes ponit loco suo Philippum le Calf. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Bertramus culpabilis est de transgressione facta vi et armis. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes recuperet dampna sua que taxantur ad dimidiam marcam. Et pro transgressione facta vi et armis ad prisonam et redemptionem. Et est finis dimidia marca per plegium (Willelmi de Basingwerk) Rogeri Spark et Johannis de Arderne.

Margin: (Jovis) (Mercurii) Terminatur Dampna dimidia marca
Finis dimidia marca.

Juliana Saigon queritur de Johanne filio Roberti Jon de placito transgressionis. Plegius de proseguendo fides. Plegius de respondendo Robertus Cay. Et quia predicta Juliana non est prosecuta, ideo in misericordia. Et predictus Johannes inde sine die.

Margin: Terminatur [Misericordia] vjd.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis Jannes queritur de Matilde le Spenser de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet . . . s. iijd. pro lacte sibi vendito ad dampnum suum duodecim denariorum. Et inde ducit sectam. Et predicta Matildis venit et non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Alicia recuperet debitum et dampna. Et predicta Matildis pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia. . . .

Margin: ¹

Alicia de . . . queritur de Ricardo filio Ricardi de Chirton de placito transgressionis. Plegius fides quia pauper. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Chirton. Unde queritur quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno isto in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis in ipsam Aliciam insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit, etc., et alia . . . ad dampnum. . . . Et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Ricardus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per [suum insultum] proprium, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Ricardus de Chirton. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Ricardus culpabilis est ad dampnum ipsius Alicie sex denariorum etc. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta

¹ Marginalia illegible.

Alicia recuperet dampna sua etc. Et pro transgressione facta in misericordia per plegium.

Margin : (Jovis) Terminatur Dampna vjd. Misericordia vjd.

(Radulphus) Walterus Lok queritur de Rogero le Somoner, de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de . . . (Unde queritur) Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Pigas. Partes habent diem preceparcium etc. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xvjd. pro . . . eo empt' . . . ad dampnum suum xijd. etc. Et predictus Rogerus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil debet et inde vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege etc. Ad quem diem idem Rogerus non venit cum lege. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Walterus recuperet debitum et dampna. Et predictus Rogerus pro detentione in misericordia.

Margin : (Jovis) Terminatur. ¹

De Johanne de Tudinham quia non venit ad inquisitionem Johannis le Baker de Stoke et Bertrami de Stoke in placito transgressionis.

Margin : ¹

Robertus de Strangwas queritur de Henrico Chany de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo et respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et predictus Henricus venit et cognovit se debere novem bussellos salis precii cuiusque busselli xd., ob., solvendos etc. Et . . . pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia. . . .

Margin : ¹

m. 10

PLACITA PENTICII DIE LUNE IN VIGILIA OMNIUM SANCTORUM
ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Johannes de Hatherne queritur de Ricardo de Redesdale de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Haurdin. Plegius de respondendo Thomas de Cotes. Et quia predictus Johannes non est prosecutus, ideo plegius suus de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus [Ricardus] inde sine die.

Margin : (Mercurii) Terminatur (Misericordia vjd.)

Ricardus Coly de Rothelan queritur de Hamone de Dunham de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Henricus Pecok. Plegius de respondendo

^a 31 Oct., 1317.

Ricardus de Leicestria. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et predictus Ricardus ponit loco suo Johannem de Stanudon. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet ijs. pro sale etc. ad dampnum suum xijd., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Hamo defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil ei debet et inde vadiat ei legem etc. Plegius de lege Rogerus Spark. Ad quem diem idem Hamo fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et predictus Hamo inde sine die etc.

Margin: Terminatur (Misericordia vjd.) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Jovis) (Lex)

De Rogero le Furbour pro licentia concordandi cum Thoma garcione suo in placito transgressionis per plegium etc.

Margin: (Misericordia vjd.)

De Mabilla de Haurdin pro detentione debiti versus Johannem de Brackele per plegium Willelmi de Littlovere.

Margin: (Misericordia nichil)

Ricardus Fever queritur de Alano filio Ade Oldman de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Adam Oldman. Et quia predictus Alanus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur.

Margin: (Jovis) (Veneris) (Martis) Misericordia vjd.

Ricardus le Bruin queritur de Willelmo Martin de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Whetele. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere.

Margin: (Veneris) Terminatur.

Robertus serviens Johannis de Arderne queritur de Felicia que fuit uxor Ricardi de Huntindon de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet ijs. vjd. etc. Et predicta Felicia non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Robertus recuperet debitum et predicta Felicia pro iniusta detentione in misericordia, que condonatur quia pauper.

Margin: Misericordia Condonatur.

Johannes de Cungreve queritur de Simone de Blaston de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo . . .¹

¹ Blank on roll.

Postea idem Johannes non est prosecutus. Ideo plegius suus de prosequendo in misericordia et predictus Simon inde sine die etc.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Misericordia vjd.) Terminatur.

Adam de Kelsale, Andreas Urkel et Rogerus Pigas executores testamenti magistri Galfridi de Moelles queruntur de Johanne le Colier de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. Et predictus Adam ponit loco suo Rogerum Pigas, plegium de respondendo. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et attachiatus est per Hugonem fratrem suum. Et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et est concordia talis quod predictus Johannes cognovit se debere eisdem executoribus centum palicia, precii quatuor solidorum, solvenda ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie proximo futurum per plegium Philippi le Calf et Willelmi de Doncastria junioris. Et predictus Johannes pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium predictorum Philippi et Willelmi.

Margin : (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Mercurii) (Premunitus) (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Veneris) (Sabbati) Terminatur.

Willelmus Dunfoul queritur de Thoma le Sherman de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes Dunfoul. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Spark. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet quinque solidos argenti pro panno vendito et liberato . . . Matilde de Crenolre ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Thomas non potest dedicere. Ideo predictus Willelmus recuperet debitum etc. Et predictus Thomas pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium Ricardi de Whetelegh.

Margin : (Mercurii) (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia vjd.

Elias Chelny attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Hugoni de Derby in placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet iijs. ad dampnum etc. Et predictus Elias venit et non potest dedicere debitum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Hugo recuperet debitum. Et predictus Elias pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium Hugonis de Derby.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia vjd.

Willelmus Hologheie et Lucia uxor eius queruntur de Hugone de Derby et Adriana uxore eius de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus clericus Sancti Petri. Unde queruntur quod die Jovis in crastinum Animarum anno isto in Bruggestrete etc., predicta Adriana vi et armis in ipsam Luciam insultum fecit, forstallavit, verberavit etc., et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum ipsius Willelmi centum solidorum et inde ducunt

sectam. Et predicti Hugo et Adriana defendunt vim et dampna et dicunt si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum ipsius Lucie et hoc petit [*sic*] quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Johannes Poc. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod malum quod predicta Lucia recepit, fuit per insultum suum etc. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus et Lucia nichil capiant per querelam suam, set sint in misericordia pro falso clamore per plegium Willelmi le Bruin. Et predicti Hugo et Adriana sine die etc.

Margin : (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Martis) Terminatur (Misericordia vjd.)

Walterus de Derby capellanus queritur de Johanne Coco de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Pigas. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus le Bruin. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet iiij. s., quos ei accomodavit ad dampnum suum xld., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil ei debet et inde vadiat ei legem etc. Plegius de lege Rogerus Spark. Ad quem diem idem Johannes fecit legem. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Walterus nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia per plegium Philippi le Calf. Et predictus Johannes inde sine die.

Margin : (Jovis) (Lex) (Misericordia vjd.) Terminatur.

Johannes de Staney cognovit se debere Johanni le Fletcher ixd., solvendos etc. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia (custodiat) Johannis le Fletcher.

Margin : (Misericordia vjd.)

Ricardus le Calf capellanus et David de Brexen, executores testamenti Thome le Bonde, queruntur de Waltero de Brexen et Alicia uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Coton clericus. Et predictus Ricardus ponit loco suo Philippum le Calf. Et quia predicti Walterus et Alicia non veniunt, ideo in misericordia et ponantur etc.

Margin : Misericordia Condonatur.

Margeria de Bradeford cognovit se debere Almarico Lenginer iij. s. iiij. d., solvendos ad festum Sancti Andree Apostoli proximo futurum. Et nisi fecerit vult et concedit quod vicecomites Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis etc.

Radulphus Lok queritur de Johanne de Lich' de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo

Willelmus Blunt. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Johannes pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Willelmi Blunt.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia xijd.

Ricardus Ithel queritur de Johanne Nurtok de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Littloveve. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus le Bel. Unde queritur quod ei fregit conventionem de retonsione sex ulnarum panni de Cogeshale ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nullam conventionem ei fregit et de hoc vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege Philippus le Calf. Ad quem diem idem Johannes fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore per plegium Roberti de Strangwas. Et predictus Johannes inde sine die.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia vjd.

Robertus le Tavener queritur de Ricardo quondam serviente Johannis Blunt de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo . . . de Wermingham. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus filius Reginaldi. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et quia predictus Ricardus non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. [Postea] attachiatus est per Johannem de Deresbur. Unde queritur quod ei detinet xijs. vjd. pro xix . . . dampnum suum dimidie marce et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Ricardus defendit vim et dampna et . . . debet respondere quia dicit quod tallia quam proffert . . . xix . . . vjs. et vjd. . . et petit iudicium etc. Postea consideratum est quod nichil capiat per querelam suam etc. set sit in misericordia. . . . Et predictus Ricardus inde sine die.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Jovis).

Remaining few cases practically illegible.

m. IOV.

PLACITA PENTICII TENTA DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTI LEONARDI
ABBATIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Willelmus le Junge queritur de Thoma carpentario de Utkinton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus Bruin. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet iijs. pro quadam perna baconis sibi vendita per talliam quam proffert et quam paratus est probare etc., ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum,

et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Thomas defendit vim et dampna et postea non venit ad respondendum. Ideo plegii sui de respondendo in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) Premunitus Misericordia.

Thomas le Wrichte de Utkinton et Betricia uxor eius queruntur de Willelmo filio Hugonis de eadem de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo j correcta cum ij equis. Unde queruntur quod eis iniuste detinet ijs. argenti de prestito predictae Betricie ad dampnum suum xijd., et inde ducunt sectam etc. Et predictus Willelmus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil ei debet prout narravit etc. Et inde vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege custodiatur. Postea fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod nichil capiant per querelam suam set sint in misericordia pro falso clamore, et predictus Willelmus inde sine die etc.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) Lex Terminatur Misericordie.

De Ricardo le Colier pro licentia concordandi cum Hugone carpentario in placito debiti per plegium Philippi le Calf.

Margin : Misericordia.

Ricardus de Kingesle queritur de Ricardo le Smyth de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Berman. Plegius de respondendo idem Willelmus. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Ricardus le Smyth in misericordia, que condonatur per vicecomites.

Margin : (Jovis) (Sabbati) Terminatur.

Next six cases illegible.

Johannes le Junge queritur de Adam Oldman de placito debiti. . . . Plegius de respondendo Robertus de . . . Et quia predictus Adam non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et quia predictus Adam non venit, ideo in misericordia.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Jovis) (Mercurii) Misericordie.

Willelmus de Hales junior queritur de Adam Oldman de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo

Willelmus Hologheie. Et quia predictus Adam non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati).

Hugo Brun de Travenok queritur de Johanne filio Willelmi filii Isolde de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo (bona sua). Et predictus Hugo ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark. Postea preceptum est attachiare eum per bona sua etc. Postea . . . per Willelmum Hologheie. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Jovis) (Veneris) (Martis) (Jovis) Premunitus Misericordia vjd.

Thomas de Werinton queritur de Johanne de Preston de placito iniuste detentionis unius craticule de. . . . Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus le Turdeler. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Johannes pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium. . . .

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) Terminatur Misericordia Misericordia.

Willelmus de Hogetote attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Bruin de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet . . . ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Willelmus venit et non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus . . . predictus Willelmus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : Preceptum Misericordia.

Last cases illegible.

m. 2

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTI EDMUNDI REGIS ET MARTIRIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Thomas Strangwas queritur de Willelmo de Bondon de placito debiti Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Leicestria. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam et predictus Willelmus cognovit se debere eidem Thome xxs., solvendos etc.

^a 21 Nov., 1317.

Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Ricardi de Leicestria.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) Terminatur Cognitio (Misericordia vjd.) Condonatur.

Adam de Honebrugg attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Roberto le Sherman de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxvjs. per quamdam talliam quam paratus est etc. Et predictus Adam venit et non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Robertus recuperet debitum etc. Et predictus Adam pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Willelmi Anstey et Johannis Coc de Northgatestrete. Et predictus Robertus concessit ei quod predictum debitum solvatur ad festa Natalis Domini proximo futurum, Purificationis Beate Marie, Pasche et Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentia per equales portiones etc.

Margin : Cognitio Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Walterus de Ellesworth et Betricia uxor eius queruntur de Roberto le Waterleder de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus Maikin. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Robertus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Walteri de Ellesworth.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Gilbertus Dunfoul queritur de Roberto de Mora de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Ridesdale. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Lune) (Veneris) (Mercurii) (Sabbati post ?) (Lune ?) Premunitus.

Willelmus del Flint attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Russel in placito debiti. Et unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet . . . locatione domus sue ad dampnum suum etc. Et ipse venit et non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus recuperet debitum. Et predictus Willelmus pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia.

De Ricardo de Twynham pro licentia faciende melioris querele versus Simonem de Wico capellanum in placito conventionis per plegium Johannis de Stanudon.

Margin : Misericordia.

Ricardus de Twynham queritur de Simone de Medio Wico capellano de placito conventionis. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Renand. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste dedit tenere conventionem [inter] eos factam de . . . equo sibi locato precii xxs., pro vjd., ad dampnum suum xxs. etc. Et predictus Simon defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nullam conventionem cum eo fecit nec aliquem equum de eo locavit. Et inde vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege Johannes Asseburn. Ad quem diem fecit legem. Ideo predictus Ricardus nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore per plegium etc. Et predictus Simon inde sine die.

Margin: (Martis) (Lune) (Lex) Terminatur Misericordia.

Rogerus Pigas queritur de Adam Drawdogge de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Adam de Kelsale. Plegius de respondendo Johannes de Liverpol. Postea idem Rogerus non est prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia. Et predictus Adam inde sine die.

Margin: Premunitus (Sabbati) (Mercurii) Terminatur E'. Preceptum Misericordia.

Robertus le Sherman queritur de Willelmo le Haiward de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo.

Margin: (Jovis) Premunitus.

Henricus de la Hay queritur de Johanne le Couper de placito iniuste detentionis unius equi de se adirati precii decem solidorum. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de Raby. Plegius de respondendo Simon le Barber. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet predictum equum de se adiratum apud Shotewik, die Jovis proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo preteritum ad dampnum suum dimidie marce etc. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et vocat inde ad warrantum Agnetem, que fuit uxor Henrici de la Lanude. Et petit diem ad probandum warrantum, videlicet die Veneris proximo futurum. Postea eadem Agnes venit et gratis warrantizat et clamat inde proprietatem etc. Et predictus Henricus dicit quod predicta Agnes clamat proprietatem propter maliciam in deponendo . . . de suo proprio catallo et non propter rei veritatem et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Et predicta Agnes dicit quod non propter maliciam set propter rei veritatem et hoc petit quod inquiretur etc. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus equus die querele facte fuit predicti Henrici et quod predicta Agnes propter maliciam clamavit proprietatem etc. Ideo [consideratum est] quod predictus

Henricus recuperet equum suum etc., et dampna que taxantur . . .¹
Et predicta Agnes in misericordia.

Margin : (Veneris) (Lune) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Dampna.

Ricardus le Spenser queritur de Hugone de Vaureal de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Brichull. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus Whetele. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et quia predictus Hugo non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur . . . Postea idem Ricardus non est prosecutus. Ideo plegius suus de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Hugo inde sine die.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Lex) (Jovis) Terminatur.

Nicholaius de Tuttebur queritur de Rogero de Pulton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Roma. Plegius de respondendo . . . Bruin. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet duos bussellos frumenti solvendos ad Natalem proximo futurum. Et predictus [Rogerus non] potest dedicere. Ideo in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Hugonis de Stafford et Rogeri Spark.

Margin : (Jovis) Terminatur.

De Ricardo clerico, Ricardo de Brumburgh, Rogero le Calf, Willelmo de Honebrugg, Thoma de Carleyl . . . et Ricardo de Horsale quia non venerunt ad inquisitionem Henrici de Hay et Johannis le Couper. Ideo . . .

Margin : ²

Nicholaius de Frodisham queritur de Willelmo persona ecclesie de Dinburgh de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo . . . Stanlowe. Et predictus Nicholaius ponit loco suo predictum Ricardum.

Willelmus de Flint queritur de Rogero Sparewe et Philippa uxore eius de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes Chernok. Plegius de respondendo Stephanus Bars. Unde queritur quod die Martis in vigilia Sancti Andree Apostoli ultimo preterito, in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie, predicta Philippa vi et armis etc., ipsum Willelmum insultum fecit, et ipsum forstallavit, verberavit etc., et alia enormia ei intulit ad grave dampnum suum xxs. Et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus [Rogerus et Philippa defendunt] vim et dampna et dicunt quod si predictus Willelmus aliquid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum [suum proprium et petunt] quod inquiretur. Et predictus Willelmus similiter. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus Holog. [Jurati dicunt] quod malum quod predictus Willelmus recepit fuit per insultum suum. Ideo nichil capiat

¹ Blank on roll.

² Marginalia illegible.

per querelam falsam . . . pro falso clamore per plegium. . . Et predictus Rogerus et Philippa inde sine die. Et quia . . . non venerunt ad illam inquisitionem ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Margin : ¹

Jordanus de Bradeford queritur de Thoma le Minour de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Whetele. [Plegius de respondendo] Thomas le Gyn. Et quia predictus Thomas non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : ¹

Rest of page (3 or 4 cases) illegible.

m. 2v.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE
FESTUM SANCTI ANDREE APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Henricus Torand mercator Cestrie queritur de Ricardo de Kingsley, Johanne de Arderne et Roberto de Kingsley de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius Ricardi de Kingsley de respondendo Johannes Bars. Plegius Roberti de eadem de respondendo Willelmus le Calf. Plegius Johannis de Arderne de respondendo Willelmus le Bruin. Et predicti Ricardus, Johannes et Robertus veniunt et petunt licentiam concordani cum eodem et habent. Et est concordia talis quod predicti Ricardus, Johannes et Robertus cognoverunt se debere eidem Henrico vij libros xj solidos iiij denarios, solvendo etc. Plegius Johannis de Arderne Willelmus filius Hugonis le Waterleder. Et quia predicti Ricardus et Robertus non potuerunt invenire securitatem, ideo ipsi traduntur in custodia quousque etc. Et nichilominus predicti Ricardus, Johannes et Robertus pro detentione in misericordia.

Margin : (Mercurii) Cognitio Terminatur Misericordie.

Agnes de Whetele queritur de Simone de fratribus de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Johannes le Sausser. Et quia predictus Simon non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Mercurii) (Veneris) Misericordia.

Ricardus de Brumburgh queritur de Nicholaio serviente Radulphi Lok de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Whetele.

^a 28 Nov., 1317.

¹ Marginalia illegible.

Plegius de respondendo Radulphus Lok. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Ricardus dat pro licentia habenda per plegium vicecomitum.

Margin: (Mercurii) (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Petrus le Tailleur et Agnes uxor eius queruntur de Waltero de Stretton clerico de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus Calf. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Spark. Et quia predictus Walterus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur. Postea attachiatus est per unum equum in custodia eiusdem Philippi. Et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Et quia iterum non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin: (Sabbati) (Premunitus) (Jovis) Premunitus (Misericordia xijd.) (Misericordia ijs.) (Misericordia iijs.) (Misericordia xld.)

Rogerus Chu capellanus et Robertus Russel, executores testamenti Nicholai le Mason, et Johannes le Sausser queruntur de Ricardo Candelan de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes Dunfoul. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea idem Robertus Russel non est prosecutus. Ideo plegius suus de prosequendo in misericordia. Et quia predictus Ricardus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et est concordia talis quod predictus Ricardus Candelan et Robertus filius eius cognoverunt se debere eisdem executoribus et Johanni iiij marcas, solvendas inde ad Festum Omnium Sanctorum anno Domini m^occc^{mo} xvij^o unam marcam. Et ad festa Pasche, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Sancti Michaelis et Natalis Domini proximo sequentia xvs. Et ad festum Natalis Domini anno Domini m^occc^{mo} xix^o vs. Et ad festa Pasche, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Sancti Michaelis et Natalis Domini proximo sequentia xxs. Et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt quod vicecomites Cestrie qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis, terris et tenementis suis etc. Et nichilominus predictus Ricardus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium Roberti Candelan etc.

Margin: (Veneris) (Lune) Terminatur Misericordia Cognitio Misericordia.

·PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE IN VIGILIA SANCTI NICHOLAI
EPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Thomas de Aldelime junior queritur de Roberto de Markinton de

placito debiti. Plegius prosequendi Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet iiij libras per talliam quam profert etc. Et predictus Robertus venit et non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Thomas recuperet debitum. Et predictus Robertus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Simonis le Barber et Hugonis le Merbur.

Margin : (Veneris) Terminatur Cognitio.

Juliana Coty queritur de Thoma le Skrivein de placito iniuste detentionis unius mappe precii xvjd. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet predictam mappam sibi impignoratam pro quatuor denariis quos ei protulit et adhuc profert ad dampnum suum xijd., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Thomas defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nullam mappam sibi impignoravit nec per se nec per alium prout narravit, et inde vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege Willelmus Selkyn capellanus. Ad quem diem idem Thomas non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Juliana recuperet predictam mappam vel precium et dampna etc. Et predictus Thomas quia non venit cum lege in misericordia.

Margin : Terminatur.

Betricia la Pulter queritur de Willelmo de Waterfal et Felicia uxore eius (Willelmo le Turnour et Margeria uxore eius) de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo fides quia pauper. Plegius Willelmi de Waterfal de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia predicta Felicia non venit, ideo in misericordia. Et preceptum est attachiare eam etc. Postea veniunt et petunt licentiam concordandi et habent, et predictus Willelmus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium.

Margin : (Lune) (Veneris) Terminatur.

Ricardus de Sutton queritur de Rogero le . . . et Anete uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Coghul. Plegius de respondendo. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet vs. vjd., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predicti Rogerus et Agnes [veniunt] et non possunt dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus recuperet debitum. Et predictus Rogerus pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Rogeri Spark.

Margin : ¹

Thomas Austin queritur de Thoma de Hodinet de placito compoti. Plegius de prosequendo Gilbertus Dunfoul. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste dedit reddere rationabilem compotum de viijs. ijd. receptum de iiij^{or}

¹ Marginalia illegible.

massis alleci albi venditis Thome de Hodinet ad . . . ipsius Thome Austin, ad dampnum suum dimidie marce et inde ducit sectam etc. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Ad quem diem concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Thomas Austin pro licentia per plegium Willelmi de Ellesworth in misericordia.

Margin : ¹

Betricia la Pulter queritur de Willelmo le Turnour et Margeria uxore eius de placito transgressionis. Plegius de proseguendo fides. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus le Bruin. Unde queritur quod die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Nicholai . . . vi et armis . . . gatestrete civitatis Cestrie, predicta Margeria in ipsam Betriciam insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit . . . alia enormia ei intulit ad dampnum suum c. marcarum, et inde ducit sectam. Et predicti [Willelmus et Margeria defendunt] vim et dampna et dicunt quod predicta Margeria non est inde culpabilis et hoc petunt quod inquiretur . . . et Hug' le Carpenter. Postea concordati sunt. Et predictus Willelmus . . . per plegium Hugonis de Vaurreal et Ricardi le Bruin. Et quia Thomas de Aldelime . . . ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin : ¹

Last two cases illegible.

m. 3

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE
FESTUM SANCTE LUCIE VIRGINIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xj^o ^a

Willelmus le Jounvaot et Edusa uxor eius queruntur de Willelmo de Macclesfeld de placito transgressionis. Unde queruntur quod die et anno etc., in Watergatestrete civitatis Cestrie, predictus Willelmus de Macclesfeld vi et armis in ipsam Edusam insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit et alia enormia ei intulit ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Willelmus de Macclesfeld defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predicta Edusa aliquid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Et postea iidem Willelmus et Edusa non sunt prosecuti. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et predictus Willelmus de Macclesfeld inde sine die.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia,

Willelmus le Rous queritur de Alicia, que fuit uxor Joahnnis Jamube, de placito debiti. Plegius de proseguendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de

^a 12 Dec., 1317.

respondendo Johannes Cocus. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet liiij. per talliam quam profert ad dampnum suum etc. Et predicta Alicia venit et non potest dedicere et cognovit se debere eidem Willelmo predictos denarios, solvendo inde die Dominica proxima ante festum Natalis Domini xxs. ; et die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Hillarii proximo sequens xxs. ; et ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie proximo sequens xiiij. Et nichilominus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Adinec de Hibernia, Rogeri de Blorton et Rogeri Spark.

Margin : (Veneris) Cognitio Terminatur Misericordia.

Willelmus le Rous, filius domini Philippi le Rous de Norhamton, queritur de Ricardo de Hales de placito debiti. Plegii de prosequendo Hugo de Vaureal et Rogerus Spark. Postea idem Willelmus le Rous non prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia etc.

Margin : (Veneris) (Lune) (Martis) (Jovis) (Veneris) (Cras Circuncisionis) (Lune) (Epiphania) (Respectum) (Misericordia).

Willelmus le Rous, filius domini Philippi le Rous de Norhampton, queritur de Willelmo de Hales, mercatore et tannatore civitatis Cestrie de placito debiti. [Plegii] de prosequendo Hugo de Vaureal et Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Bradelegh. Et quia predictus Willelmus de Hales non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Et preceptum est quod attachietur per bona. Postea attachiatus est per unum urceolum. Et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia. Et postea idem Willelmus le Rous non prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia etc.

Margin : (Veneris) (Lune) (Martis) Misericordie Condonantur.

Johannes Dudun capellanus domini Rogeri de Chedle queritur de Margeria Host de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes le Sausser. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predicta Margeria cognovit se debere eidem Johanni iij. s., solvendo etc. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Philippi le Calf.

Margin : (Veneris) (Lune) Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes, filius Willelmi le Junge, cognovit pro Johanne del Dene de Macclesfeld se debere Willelmo clerico de Cestria dimidiam marcam argenti, solvendam ad festum Pasche proximo futurum. Et nisi fecerit

vult et concedit quod vicecomites Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis etc.

Margin : Cognito.

Ricardus de Acton capellanus queritur de Willelmo de Lyverpol carpentario de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Plegius de respondendo Gilbertus de Northgate. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xijd., quos ei mutuavit ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Willelmus venit et non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus recuperet debitum et dampna. Et predictus Willelmus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia (custodiatur) Willelmi le Bruin et Gilberti de Northgate.

Margin : (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes de Tervin clericus queritur de Agnete, que fuit uxor Willelmi de Brumburg, de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque diem Lune in crastino Circumcisionis etc. Ad quem diem partes veniunt et petunt licentiam concordandi et habent. Et predicta Agnes pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Roberti Camerarii.

Margin : (Lune) (Cras Circumcisionis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Willelmus clericus (de Cestria) queritur de Hugone de Vaureal de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de . . . Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Whetele. Et quia predictus Hugo non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea attachiatus est per Ricardum le Bruin. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xvs., pro panno vendito Petro de Horneton, unde idem Hugo denominavit plegium et principalem debitorem ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et Hugo venit et defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil ei debet prout narravit et inde est ad legem. Plegius de lege Johannes de Stanudon. Ad quem diem concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Hugo cognovit se debere eidem Willelmo xvs., solvendos ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et nichilominus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Veneris)

Thomas filius Willelmi de Waterfal queritur de Johanne Dudun valletto Willelmi de Souki de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Lucie anno isto, vi et armis etc., in Bruggestrete, et insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum

suum centum solidorum, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predictus Thomas aliquid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Adam de Wetenhale. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes culpabilis est [de transgressione] facta vi et armis etc. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Thomas recuperet dampna sua que taxantur ad xld. [Et predictus] Johannes pro transgressione facta vi et armis ad prisonam et redemptionem.

Margin : (Veneris) (Jovis) (Cras Circumcisionis) (Lune) (Cras Epiphanie).

Ricardus le Couper queritur de Ricardo carpentario de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. [Plegius de respondendo] . . . de Derby. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et [predictus Ricardus carpentarius] pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Hugonis de Derby.

Margin : (Jovis) Terminatur.

Johannes de Chernok queritur de Betricia la Tylour de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet unam marcam ad dampnum suum etc. Et predicta Betricia non potest dedicere. Ideo in misericordia.

Thomas Austin queritur de Thoma de Hodinet de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Lewede. Plegius de respondendo Johannes Nortok. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste [detinet] novem libras argenti ad dampnum suum c.s., et inde ducit sectam, etc. Et predictus Thomas de Hodinet defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil ei debet nisi xxs., de quibus dies solutionis nondum venit, set debet solvere ad Natalem proximo futurum per plegium Gilberti Dunfoul. Et de residuo vadiat [ei legem] quod nichil ei debet. Plegius de lege, que quidem lex condonatur etc. Et predictus Thomas de Hodinet . . . solidorum in misericordia. Et predictus Thomas Austin pro falso clamore de toto in misericordia.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Alicia de Wico queritur de Nicholao serviente Radulphi Lok de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de (Derby) Raby. Plegius de respondendo [Radulphus] Lok. Et ipsi veniunt et petunt licentiam concordandi et habent. Et predictus Nicholaius pro licentia in misericordia per plegium. . . . Et predictus Nicholaius arenatus ex officio

quod ipse effregit pacem et fecit uthes ¹ levari etc. Et ipse . . . debitum et invenit plegios de emendo faciendo videlicet Ricardum Lok et Thomam de Werniton.

Margin: Terminatur Emende.

Johannes le Junge queritur de Johanne le Henster de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Henricus le Baker. Plegius de respondendo Thomas le Sherman. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo in misericordia. Et predictus Johannes le Henster inde sine die.

Margin: (Martis) (Jovis) Terminatur E' Preceptum.

m. 3v.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE
FESTUM SANCTI THOME APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Rogerus de Blorton queritur de Roberto de Frodisham de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Diddesbur. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Spark. Partes habent licentiam concordandi. Et est concordia talis; quod predictus Robertus cognovit se debere eidem Rogero xiijs. iiijd., solvendo (etc.) ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie proximo futurum per plegium Ade de Duffeld. Et nichilominus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium predictae Ade.

Margin: (Jovis) (Veneris) Terminatur Misericordia.

Ricardus del Persones queritur de Ricardo le Couhurde de Pulton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Robertus de Dutton. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Mulveton. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxiid., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Ricardus le Couhurde venit et non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus del Persones recuperet debitum etc. Et predictus Ricardus le Couhurde pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Willelmi de Mulveton.

Margin: (Jovis) Terminatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Johannes de Birkened queritur de Willelmo de Macclesfeld capellano de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de Raby. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus le Bruin. Et quia predictus Willelmus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur.

Margin: (Jovis) (Veneris) Premunitus Misericordia.

* 19 Dec., 1317.

¹ rectius hutesium.

Robertus de Frodisham queritur de Willelmo Martin de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet v libras xijs. vjd., per talliam etc., pro brasio ordeï sibi vendito ad dampnum suum xxs., et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Willelmus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nichil ei debet per illam talliam nec sine tallia et inde vadiat ei legem etc. Et predictus Robertus dicit quod ad legem suam non debet attingere quia dicit quod de predicto debito quod petit, ostendit talliam quam paratus est probare et petit iudicium etc. Postea idem Robertus non est prosecutus. Ideo consideratum est quod sit in misericordia. Et predictus Willelmus eat inde sine die.

Margin: (Veneris) (Lune post Epiphaniam) (Sabbati) (Lune post Conversionis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Matildis, filia Roberti de Banquel queritur de Galfrido molendinario de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Galfridus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Ricardi Madok.

Margin: (Veneris) Misericordia vjd. Condonatur Terminatur.

m. 4

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO
CIRCUMCISIONIS DOMINI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UN-
DECIMO ^a

Rogerus le Belleyetter attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ade Spark in placito detentionis unius vacce, precii octo solidorum, de se adirate ad dampnum suum etc.; qui quidem Rogerus per auxilium curie vocat inde ad warantum Willelmum Prachet qui presens est, et gratis ei warantizavit. Et per auxilium curie vocat ulterius ad warantum quemdam Robertum de Shotton. Et dictum est ei suo periculo quod habeat warantum suum hic, die Martis proxima post Epiphaniam Domini etc. Plegii de waranto prohabendo Warinus Blunt et Willelmus le Junge. Ad quem diem idem Willelmus defecit de waranto suo. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Adam recuperet predictam vaccam suam; et quod predictus Rogerus recuperet de predicto Adam ad valentiam etc. Et predictus Willelmus quia defecit de waranto suo in misericordia per plegium custodiatur. Postea invenit plegium videlicet Willelmum Wyphon.

Margin: (Lune) (Martis post Epiphaniam) Terminatur Probatio Misericordia.

Dies datus est Hugoni le Baker querenti et Willelmo de Hogetot in placito debiti prece parcium usque diem Martis proximam post Epipha-

niam Domini etc. Ad quem diem concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Hugo pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Ricardi le Bruin.

Margin : (Martis post Epiphaniam) (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia.

Radulphus Lok attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Roberto le Taillor in placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Jovis proxima post festum Natalis Domini anno isto in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie, idem Radulphus vi et armis in ipsum Robertum insultum fecit, forstallavit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., et alia enormia ei intulit ad dampnum suum xxs., et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Radulphus defendit vim et iniuriam et dampna etc. Et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et predictus Robertus similiter. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Ricardus de Brumburg. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Radulphus dat pro licentia habenda per plegium Thome de Werington. Et dat eidem Roberto pro emendis predictis xijd. per plegium Thome de Werington.

Margin : (Martis) (Lune) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur (Misericordia vjd.) Condonatur.

Radulphus Lok queritur de Roberto le Taillor de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Brumburg. Unde queritur ut supra. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Robertus dat pro licentia habenda per plegium Johannis Dunfoul.

Margin : (Martis) (Lune) (Sabbati) Terminatur (Misericordia) Condonatur.

Johannes de Roma et Petrus del Berut qui effregerunt pacem in presentia vicecomitum veniunt et vadiant emendas et inveniunt plegios de emendis faciendis, videlicet Rogerum Spark et Willelmum de Littlovere.

Margin : Emenda.

Robertus Skalle queritur de Thoma le Sausmaker de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus Holey. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Thomas pro licentia habenda in misericordia que condonatur etc.

Margin : (Jovis) Terminatur (Misericordia) Condonatur.

Johannes de Roma queritur de Petro del Berne de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod die Lune in crastino

Circumcisionis in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis insultum fecit, forstallavit, verberavit etc., ad dampnum ipsius Johannis xxs., et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Petrus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit, hoc fuit per insultum suum et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus de Littlovere. Postea idem Johannes non est prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia. Et predictus Petrus inde sine die.

Margin: (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia.

Petrus del Berut queritur de Johanne de Roma de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Lune in crastino Circumcisionis Domini anno isto, vi et armis in ipsum Petrum insultum fecit et ipsum verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit et ipsum Petrum in . . . et alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Petri xxs., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predictus Petrus aliquid mali recepit, hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et petit quod inquiratur. Et predictus Petrus similiter. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Rogerus Spark. Postea idem Petrus non est prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia. Et predictus Johannes inde sine die.

Margin: (Sabbati) Terminatur.

Willelmus del Pas queritur de Willelmo le Sausser de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Jovis proxima post festum Natalis Domini anno isto, vi et armis in Estgatestrete etc., insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum xxs., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Willelmus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Philippus le Calf. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus le Sausser culpabilis est ad dampnum duorum solidorum etc. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus del Pas recuperet dampna sua [que taxantur] ad js. Et predictus Willelmus le Sausser pro transgressione in misericordia per plegium. . . .

Margin: (Mercurii) (Lune) (Sabbati) Terminatur A'. Dampna ijs. Misericordia.

Ricardus filius (Hugonis) Radulphi queritur de Alano Kalvesmornik de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo [Ricardus] Suel. Unde queritur quod die et anno etc., in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis etc., in ipsum Ricardum insultum fecit . . . verberavit etc., ad dampnum suum dimidie marce et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Alanus defendit vim et dampna [et dicit quod] non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Thomas le Sausmaker. Ad quem

diem idem Ricardus non est prosecutus. Ideo consideratum est quod nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et predictus Alanus est inde sine die etc.

Margin : Terminatur.¹

Gilbertus del Northgate queritur de Willelmo de Brukefeld de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Pecok. Et quia neuter eorum venit, ideo ambo in misericordia.

Margin : Terminatur.¹

Nicholaius Forthewind et Radulphus Lok queruntur de Adam de Honebrugg de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo . . . Plegius de respondendo Philippus Hose. Partes concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Adam [pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium] Rogeri Spark.

Margin : (Lune) (Sabbati) Terminatur Premunitus Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Nicholaius Forthewind cognovit se debere Willelmo de Bebinton quinquaginta solidos . . . ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie proximo futurum xxvs., et ad festum Sancti . . . nisi fecerit vult et concedit quod vicecomites Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis.

Margin : Terminatur.

Penultimate and final cases illegible.

m. 4v.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
EPIPHANIE DOMINI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xj^o ^a

Alanus Hurel queritur de Ricardo filio Ranulphi Mendecheping de placito compoti. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas Ku. Plegius de respondendo custodiatur. Partes concordati sunt per licentiam. Et est concordia talis ; quod predictus Ricardus cognovit se debere eidem Alano septem solidos, solvendos ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie proximo futurum ijs., et ad festum Annunciationis Beate Marie proximo sequens ijs., et ad festum Pasche proximo sequens iijs., per plegium custodiatur. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium predictorum.

Margin : (Lune) Terminatur Cognitio Misericordia.

^a 9 Jan., 1318.

¹ Remaining Marginalia illegible.

De Willelmo le Harper pro licentia concordandi cum Lucia le Tylour in placito transgressionis per plegium Philippi le Calf.

Margin : Misericordia.

De Stephano Stikebuche pro detentione iniusta quatuor denariorum versus Hugonem de Raby per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : Misericordia.

Memorandum quod Willelmus filius Hona de Chirton et Willelmus de Cristelton venit [*sic*] in penticio Cestrie coram maiore et vicecomitibus Cestrie et posuerunt loco suo Henricum de Chirton attornatum suum ad faciendum exitum unius grangie in le Nunnetoun, quam quidem grangiam cum bladis predicti Willelmus et Willelmus emerunt de domino Roberto de Hemington seneschallo Episcopi Cestrie de bladis consanguinei ipsius Episcopi et rectoris ecclesie Beate Marie Cestrie ; qui quidem Willelmus et Willelmus protestati sunt coram eisdem maiore et vicecomitibus quod predictus Henricus nichil habet in predictis bladis nisi ut minister et ballivus predictorum Willelmi et Willelmi etc.

Ricardus Russel queritur de Ranulpho filio Isolde et Waltero Lok de placito debiti. Plegius de proseguendo Ricardus de Wheteley. Plegius de respondendo. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predicti Ranulphus et Walterus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Johannis filii Isolde.

Margin : Terminatur.

David del Brexen queritur de Henrico de Chirton et Thoma de Hanley de placito debiti. Plegius de proseguendo Willelmus Blund. Plegius de respondendo alter alterius. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinent iiij. s. argenti pro sagimine allecis ab eo empto, ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum per talliam quam profert et quam paratus est probare etc. Et predicti Henricus et Thomas hoc non possunt deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus David recuperet debitum et dampna. Et predicti Henricus et Thomas pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium alter alterius.

Margin : (Sabbati) Terminatur E'. Preceptum Misericordie.

Henricus de Chirton et Thomas de Hanleg queruntur de Thoma Bodyn de placito debiti. Plegius de proseguendo alter alterius. Plegius de respondendo Gilbertus de Northgate.

Margin : (Misericordia) Condonatur.

Henricus Wade queritur de (Henrico) Roberto Cort de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xd., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Robertus venit et non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Henricus recuperet debitum. Et predictus Ricardus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia.

Adam de Honebrugge queritur de Thoma de Hokenale de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de Raby. Plegius de respondendo Thomas de Werington. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Thomas pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium . . .¹

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Thomas filius Felicie queritur de Adam de Honebrugge de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Philippus Hose. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Et quia predictus Adam non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Martis) (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Sabbati) (Mercurii).

Willelmus de Donecastria junior queritur de Ranulpho filio Isolde de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo Modi. Plegius de respondendo Walterus Lok. Et predictus Ranulphus venit et cognovit se debere eidem Willelmo quinque solidos, solvendo etc. Et nichilominus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Johannis filii Isolde.

Margin : (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Ricardus quondam serviens Johannis Blunt queritur de Hugone Vaureal de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Deresbur. Et quia predictus Hugo non potest inveniri, ideo preceptum est attachiare eum per bona etc. Postea [invenit] plegium Hugonem de Raby. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxxixs. ixd., pro vino sibi vendito et liberato, ad dampnum ipsius Ricardi xxs., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Hugo cognovit xviijd. Et de residuo [vadiat ei] legem. Plegius de lege Johannes de Stanudon. Postea fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore per plegium Johannis de Deresbur et Ricardi le Bruin. Et predictus Hugo inde sine die.

Margin : (Martis) (Sabbati) (Veneris) Terminatur.

¹ Blank on roll.

Ricardus filius Ade Minibrid queritur de Willelmo filio Hugonis Kyde de Saleghale de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo (custodiatur) Ricardus le Bruin. Et quia predictus Willelmus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Martis) (Sabbati).

Henricus de Blakerod queritur de Willelmo le Mason de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Whetele. Et quia predictus Willelmus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia etc.

Margin : ¹

(Ricardus) Pecok cognovit se debere Johanni de Thornham xxxiijs. argenti, solvendos ad Dominicam. . . . Et nisi fecerit vult et concedit quod vicecomites Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis etc.

Margin : ¹

Thomas de Werington queritur de Ricardo le Lewede et Willelmo le Blund de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes. . . . Plegius de respondendo alter alterius. Et predicti Ricardus et Willelmus vocaverunt inde ad warantum recordum rotulorum . . . quod predictus Thomas recuperavit versus quemdam Robertum Snake undecim solidos et non plus. Ideo [consideratum est] quod predictus Thomas nichil capiat per querelam suam versus eos, set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et predicti [Ricardus et Willelmus eant] sine die etc.

Margin : ¹

Last two cases are illegible.

m. 5

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST
FESTUM SANCTI HILLARII ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UN-
DECIMO ^a

Johannes de Assheburn et Agnes uxor eius queruntur de Willelmo de Brugg de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus Minibrid. Unde queruntur quod predictus Willelmus eis iniuste detinet iiijs. xjd., quos ab eadem Agnete mutuo recepit in denariis . . . ad dampnum ipsius Agnetis xld., et inde

^a 16 Jan., 1318.

¹ Marginalia illegible.

ducunt sectam. Et predictus [Willelmus defendit] vim et dampna et fatetur se teneri eisdem Johanni et Agneti in quindecim denariis. Et de residuo vadiat eis legem. Ad quem diem fecit (fecerunt) legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Johannes et Agnes nichil capiant per querelam suam set sint in misericordia pro falso clamore suo per plegium Philippi le Calf. Et predictus Willelmus quia detinuit xvd. in misericordia per plegium Ricardi Minibrid.

Margin : (Mercurii) (Jovis) Misericordia (Sabbati) Terminatur (Lex) Misericordie Misericordia Preceptum E'.

Galfridus le Taillor queritur de Ricardo Pitwin et Alnerico le Chaloner de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus Blund. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Partes habent diem prece parcium etc. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinent xiijs. vjd., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predicti Ricardus et Alnericus non possunt dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Galfridus recuperet debitum etc. Et predicti Ricardus et Alnericus pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiantur.

Margin : Terminatur (Mercurii) (Martis) (Veneris) (Sabbati post Purificationem) (Mercurii) E'. Preceptum Misericordie.

Johannes Dudun capellanus domini Roberti de Heminton queritur de Johanne de Brakeleg de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus le Turdeler. Et predictus Johannes de Brakeleg pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Willelmi le Bruin.

Margin : (Jovis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes de Thornham queritur de Lucia, que fuit uxor Henrici de Waterfal de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Et predictus Johannes ponit loco suo Willelmum de Littlovere vel Ricardum de Thynham. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia predicta Lucia non venit, ideo plegii sui in misericordia, et ponatur. Postea attachiata est per Rogerum Pecok et habent diem Veneris etc. Et predicta Lucia venit et non potest dedicere set cognovit se debere eidem Johanni sexti. xiijs. viijd., solvendos etc. Postea idem Johannes venit coram Johanne de Deresbur et Rogero Blunt vicecomitibus eiusdem. civitatis et cognovit se recepisse predictos denarios. Ideo ipsa est inde imperpetuum quieta etc.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Lune) Cognitio.

Et predicta Lucia pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Rogeri le Calf et Roberti le Sherman.

Margin : Misericordia.

Thomas de Werington queritur de Radulpho Lok de placito acquietantie plegiagium. Plegius de prosequendo Nicholaius Forthewind. Plegius de respondendo Hugo de Raby. Partes habent diem preceparcium usque etc. Unde queritur quod iniuste permittit eum distringi pro eodem, ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Radulphus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est districtus in defectum suum et inde vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege Hugo de Raby. Postea idem Radulphus non venit. Ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Lex) (Martis) Misericordia Terminatur.

Henricus filius Henrici de Tyldeslegh queritur de Johanne filio Reginaldi Fabri de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Werington. Preceptum est attachiare eum per bona etc. Et predictus Henricus ponit loco suo Thomam de Werington. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlevere. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea invenit Johannem Damiesina [plegium] de respondendo. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. per bona etc. Postea idem Henricus non est prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia et predictus Johannes inde sine die.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Mercurii) Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Terminatur.

(Thomas le Gyn) queritur de Willelmo le Harper de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Pecok. Plegius de respondendo. Et quia non potest inveniri, preceptum est attachiare eum per bona.

Margin : Veneris.

Agnes de Neston queritur de Ricardo le Henster de placito iniuste detentionis unius curtepti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes Aurifaber. Plegius de respondendo custodiatur. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet unum curteptitum precii duorum solidorum et sex denariorum, ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Ricardus venit et cognovit se debere eidem Agneti predictum curteptitum. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Agnes recuperet etc. Et predictus Ricardus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia (custodiatur) Ricardi Pitwind.

Margin : ¹

Hugo de Raby queritur de Willelmo Pecok de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xijd., ad dampnum suum etc. Et pre-

¹ Marginalia illegible.

dictus Willelmus venit et cognovit predictum debitum. Ideo predictus Hugo recuperet debitum. Et predictus Willelmus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : ¹

Rogerus le Skrivein queritur de Johanne filio Roberti Jon de placito iniuste detentionis armorum suorum. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Honeye. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia Johannes non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur.

Margin : ¹

Willelmus de Stafford queritur de Thoma de Donecastria de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet [iiij libras] per quamdam talliam quam profert et quam etc., ad dampnum suum viginti solidorum et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Thomas venit et defendit vim et dampna et dedit talliam. Ideo consideratum est quod probet etc. Plegius de probatione expectanda. Ad quem diem idem Willelmus venit et petit admitti ad probationem. Et predictus Thomas non venit. Ideo idem Willelmus petit iudicium, quod differtur usque etc. Postea idem Thomas cognovit se debere predicto Willelmo predictas iiij libras. Et habet diem inveniendi securitatem per consensum predicti Willelmi usque etc. Postea solvit eidem xxs. Et invenit plegios subscriptos de lxs., videlicet plegios de xs., scilicet Willelmum le Sausmaker, Henricum de Blorton, Ricardum de Runcorn, Adam de Duffeld, Henricum de Donecastria et Willelmum de Donecastria juniorem, solvendos ad festum Pasche.

Margin : ¹

Ricardus Faber de Kingsleye queritur de Ricardo de Kynarton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus. . . . Plegius de respondendo Ricardus le Bruin. Et predictus Ricardus Faber ponit loco suo Hugonem de Raby. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Ricardus de Kynarton pro licentia habenda [in misericordia] per plegium Willelmi le Bruin.

Margin : ¹

David de Bradeford cognovit se debere Willelmo le Taverner de Donecastria unam . . . solvend' eidem Willelmo ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie proximo futurum. Et nisi fecerit vult et concedit quod vicecomites Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis etc.

Margin : ¹

¹ Marginalia illegible.

Jordanus Pecok queritur de Ricardo le Deeb de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Aldelime junior. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Reme. Partes concordate sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Ricardus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium predicti Jordani Pecok etc.

Margin : Terminatur.

De Rogero le Kylewe quia non est prosecutus versus Henricum de Chirton in placito debiti, per plegium Philippi le Calf.

Alicia Shete queritur de Lucia de Wico de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus Scriptor. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Unde queritur quod die etc., in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis etc., in ipsam Aliciam insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit et alia enormia ei intulit ad dampnum suum c. s., et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predicta Lucia defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predicta Alicia aliquid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Rogerus Spark. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicta Lucia culpabilis est ad dampnum suum sex denariorum. Ideo recuperet dampna sua que taxantur ad vjd. Et predicta Lucia pro transgressionem in misericordia.

Margin : Terminatur.

m. 5v.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTI
VINCENTII ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Willelmus de Baschurche queritur de Nicholaio de Salopia de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Deresbur. Et predictus Willelmus ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark.

Margin : Premunitus.

Ricardus de Westbur queritur de Nicholaio de Salopia de placito conspirationis. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Deresbur. Et predictus Ricardus ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark.

Margin : Premunitus.

Johannes de Hatherne queritur de Thoma Sponnen de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus le Junge. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxjd. argenti ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Thomas non potest dedicere. Ideo

^a 23 Jan., 1318.

recuperet debitum et predictus Thomas pro detentione in misericordia per plegium Willelmi le Junge.

Margin: Eps. (Sabbati) Misericordia Terminatur.

Reginaldus Greigos et Hawisia uxor eius queruntur de Simone de fratribus de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Derby. Et quia predictus Simon non venit ideo in misericordia et ponatur. Unde queritur quod die etc., in Watergatestrete vi et armis etc., et ipsam Hawisiam verberavit etc., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Simon dicit quod per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Jurati dicunt quod non est culpabilis. Ideo nichil capiant per querelam set sint in misericordia pro falso clamore per plegium. . . . Et Simon sine die.

Margin: Terminatur (Misericordia) Condonatur.

Thomas Sponnen queritur de Johanne de Hatherne de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Junge. Plegius [de respondendo] Rogerus Spark. Unde queritur quod die etc., in Estgatestrete etc., vi et armis insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum xxs., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus de Littlovere. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Johannes in misericordia per plegium Thome de Cotes. Et quia Ricardus le . . . non venit ad illam inquisitionem, ideo in misericordia.

Margin: (Sabbati) (Martis) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Misericordia.

Willelmus de Basingwerk queritur de Johanne de Stretton clerico de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Derby. Plegius de respondendo unus equus cum sella in custodia Willelmi de Littlovere. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur. Postea processus adnichilatur ad instantiam camerarii.

Margin: (Sabbati) (Mercurii) (Misericordia) Condonatur (Sabbati) Terminatur.

De Willelmo le Wade pro licentia concordandi cum Thoma le Knyght in placito transgressionis per plegium Rogeri Spark.

Margin: Misericordia.

Ricardus Lenginor queritur de Adam de Honebrugge de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Alexander Hurel. Plegius de re-

spondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia predictus Adam non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Mercurii) Premunitus Misericordia.

Right hand margin illegible on remainder of membrane.

Willelmus le Rous queritur de Willelmo de Hales de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Arderne. Plegius de respondendo . . . le Taillour. Et quia predictus Willelmus non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur per bona etc. Postea attachiatus est per bona. . . . Et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia et attachiatus per plurima etc. Postea idem Willelmus le Rous petit licentiam recedendi de [querela] sua et habet.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) (Mercurii) (Veneris) (Martis) (Veneris) Terminatur (Misericordia) (Misericordia) (Misericordia) Terminatur.

Leuka le Lysewis queritur de Alicia le Gardener de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. [Plegius de respondendo] Willelmus Garlek. Unde queritur quod die etc., in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis in ipsam [Leukam insultum fecit] et ipsam forstallavit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum centum solidorum et inde ducit [sectam.] Et predicta Alicia defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predicta Leuka aliquid mali recepit [hoc fuit per insultum] suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Thomas filius Felicie. . . . [Et predicta] Alicia non venit. Ideo in misericordia. Et sumoniatur Alicia. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicta [Alicia culpabilis] est ad dampnum suum sex denariorum. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Leuka recuperet dampna sua. [Et predicta Alicia] pro transgressione in misericordia per plegium de dampnis et misericordia Philippi le Calf. Et quia Rogerus le Calf . . . non venerunt ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Condonatur Dampna vjd. Misericordie.

Hugo de Wico queritur de Johanne de Stretton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de. . . . [Plegius de] respondendo bona sua in custodia Willelmi de Littlovere. Postea idem Hugo non prosecutus. Ideo in misericordia. Et predictus [Johannes inde sine die.]

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) Terminatur.

Ricardus Dawesone queritur de Johanne le Wrightesone de placito transgressionis. [Plegius de prosequendo] fides quia pauper. Plegius

de respondendo Ricardus Russel. Unde queritur quod die Jovis in vigilia Circumcisionis ¹ Domini anno isto, vi et armis in . . . gatestrete insultum fecit et ipsum verberavit etc., ad dampnum suum xxs., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus [Johannes] defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum et hoc petit [quod inquiratur]. . . . Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Thomas de Openshawe. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus [Johannes pro licentia] habenda in misericordia per plegium Thome le Openshawe.

Margin: (Sabbati) (Mercurii) Terminatur (Inquisitio) (Misericordia vjd.).

Willelmus le Rous queritur de Willelmo de Ellehale et Alicia uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo [Rogerus] Spark. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinent xlijs. argenti quos per [talliam quam] profert et quam paratus est probare secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, ad dampnum suum centum solidorum et inde ducit sectam etc. Postea idem Willelmus petit licentiam recedendi de querela sua et habet per plegium camerarii.

Margin: (Martis) Terminatur.

Galfridus le Taillour cognovit se debere Willelmo de Donecastria seniori xxxs., solvendos [etc., per plegium] Willelmi filii Petri de Brichul clerici.

Margin: Cognitio.

Thomas de Carleton queritur de Roberto Candelan et Ricardo . . . de placito debiti. . . . Plegius Ricardi Liggeley de repondendo Willelmus de Basingwerk. Et quia predictus Ricardus non venit. . . .

Margin: (Sabbati) Misericordia Premunitus.

m. 9

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
PURIFICATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Robertus, garcio Johannis de Arderne, queritur de Henrico Coty de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Arderne. Plegius de respondendo Robertus Can. Et predictus [Henricus] venit et non potest dedicere debitum set cognovit se debere eidem Roberto xviiij. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Robertus recuperet debitum. Et

^a 6 Feb., 1318.

¹ This must be a mistake.

predictus Henricus pro detentione in misericordia per plegium Roberti Can de debito et misericordia.

Margin : (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Rogerus de Pulton attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni de Chelmerford in placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxjs. Et predictus Rogerus non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes recuperet debitum. Et predictus Robertus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia (custodiatur). Postea satisfecit predicto Johanni et ad mandatum suum deliberatus est a custodia. Plegius de misericordia Willelmus de Littlovere.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia.

Willelmus Cocus Alexandri Hurel queritur de Alano Hurel de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Brumburg. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Ad quem diem idem Willelmus non est prosecutus. Ideo plegius suus in misericordia. Et predictus Alanus inde sine die.

Margin : (Martis) (Veneris) Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes, serviens Thome de Aldehime junioris, queritur de Alano Hurel de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Aldehime. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Unde queritur quod die etc., in Bruggestrete vi et armis etc., insultum fecit, verberavit etc., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Alanus defendit vim etc., et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Alanus dat pro licentia habenda per plegium vicecomitum etc., que condonatur Adam de Praeres.

Margin : (Martis) (Martis) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Condonatur.

Hugo le Mercer queritur de Alicia de Terven de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Robertus Harald. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia predicta Alicia non venit, ideo plegius in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Martis) (Mercurii) Misericordia Premunita.

De Johanne de Kingslegh pro licentia concordandi cum Ricardo le Lewed etc., in placito compoti per plegium Thome de Cotes etc.

Margin : Misericordia.

Willelmus de Ellehale et Alicia uxor eius mercatores attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Willelmo le Rous mercatori in placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinent et reddere contradicunt quadraginta et duos solidos argenti, quod idem Willelmus le Rous mercator mutuavit predictae Alicie mercatrici in denariis . . . , et inde fecit quamdam talliam cum eadem, quam profert et quam paratus est probare secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, et quos quidem denarios prefati Willelmus et Alicia mercatores ei hucusque detinuerunt et adhuc detinent ad dampnum suum viginti solidorum, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predicti Willelmus et Alicia mercatores defendunt vim et dampna et dicunt quod tallia quam predictus Willelmus le Rous profert non est factum ipsius Alicie etc. Et predictus Willelmus le Rous mercator dicit quod est factum ipsius Alicie et petit secundum consuetudinem civitatis admitti ad probationem eiusdem tallie, et est admissus et habet diem ad probandum etc. Ad quem diem idem Willelmus le Rous mercator venit ad probandum et posuit manum suam super librum ad jurandum etc. Et super hoc venit predicta Alicia et cepit manum suam de libro et dixit ut prius, et quod ipse falso et maliciose intendit probare predictam talliam contra eam in deponenda ea de bonis suis per falsum sacramentum suum et contra pacem domini comitis, et de hoc ponit se in inquisitionem etc. Postea idem Willelmus le Rous mortuus est. Ideo predicti Willelmus et Alicia eant inde sine die.

Margin : Misericordia (Mercurii) (Veneris) (Mercurii) (Veneris post ?) (Jovis) Terminatur Misericordia Misericordia.

Thomas Codin attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Henrico de Chirton et Thome de Haulég de placito debiti. Unde queruntur quod eis iniuste detinet iiijs. argenti, ad dampnum suum ijs., et inde ducunt sectam. Et predictus Thomas fatetur debitum set allegat non posse et dicit quod non habet unde solvere et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus de Littlovere. Postea juravit de consensu predictorum Henrici et Thome quod solvet secundum posse suum. Ideo ipse in misericordia que condonatur.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia Condonatur.

Ricardus Russel queritur de Ricardo Batesone de placito transgressionis. Plegius de proseguendo Ricardus de Whetele. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Derby. Et quia predictus Batesone non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Ricardus Batesone pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Johannis de Arderne.

Margin : Terminatur (Martis) Misericordia.

Radulphus de Notingham queritur de Johanne filio Reginaldi de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Henricus de Blakerode. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea attachiatus est per Willelmum de Littlovere. Et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur per bona. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et est concordia talis; quod predictus Johannes, Ricardus le Bruin, Willelmus de Basingwerk et Warinus Blount cognoverunt se debere eidem Radulpho centum solidos sterlingorum, solvendos inde ad festum Annunciationis Beate Marie proximo futurum lxs.; et ad festum Palmarum proximo sequens xls. Et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt quod vicecomites Cestrie fieri faciant de bonis et catallis etc. Et Philippus le Calf cognovit se debere eidem Radulpho decem solidos, solvendos ad predictum festum Palmarum. Et nisi fecerit vult et concedit ut supra.

Margin : (Martis) Terminatur.

Ricardus Coty attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Russel in placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet vjli. xjs. vjd. per talliam quam profert et quam paratus est probare secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie, ad dampnum suum xxs. Et predictus Ricardus venit et non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus Russel recuperet debitum etc. Et predictus Ricardus Coty pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : ¹

Mabilla de Haurdin attachiata fuit ad respondendum Ricardo le Bruin in placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod predicta Mabilla in domum ipsius Ricardi in venella Sancti Johannis in civitate Cestrie, intravit et cindulas suas et palicium et aliud meremium . . . cepit et asportavit et alia enormia ei intulit ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam. Et predicta Mabilla defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Benedictus de Stanudon. Postea eadem Mabilla fatetur debitum etc. Ideo ipsa in misericordia per plegium Willelmi Selkin.

Margin : ¹

Rogerus de Chisnehale queritur de Alberto Pecok de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Cul. . . . Et predictus Rogerus ponit loco suo predictum Johannem.

Margin : ¹

¹ Marginalia illegible.

m. 9v.

PLACITA PENTICII TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM SANCTI
VALENTINI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Johannes filius Willelmi le Junge attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Roberto de Cristelton de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Mercurii ultimo preterito, in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis in ipsum Robertum insultum fecit et ipsum forstallavit, verberavit etc., et quoddam coreum vaccinum, precii tresdecim denariorum, vi etc., de eo cepit et asportavit et alia enormia ei intulit, ad dampnum suum duodecim denariorum, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et predictus Robertus similiter etc. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Willelmus Holeye. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et misericordia condonatur etc.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Mercurii) (Inquisitio) Terminatur.

Henricus le Cartewrighte queritur de Thoma de Bracele de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Aldehine. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet meremium carectarum, precii decem solidorum, ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum etc. Et predictus Thomas cognovit debitum set allegat non posse nec aliquid habet unde solvere potest, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Warinus Blund. Postea idem Henricus non est prosecutus. Ideo ipse et plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Thomas inde sine die.

Margin : (Veneris) (Martis) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Misericordia Condonatur Terminatur E'. Preceptum.

Willelmus de Venables dominus de Neubold, Alexander Hurel, Willelmus de Mulveton, Hugo de Morton, Ricardus le Lewed, Henricus de Blakerode, Robertus le Spicer et Willelmus de Dalby et quilibet eorum in solidum, cognoverunt se debere Hugoni de Brichul, civi Cestrie viginti marcas sterlingorum, solvendas ad festum Sancti Michaelis Maioris proximo futurum. Et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt quod vicecomites Cestrieshire et vicecomites civitatis Cestrie fieri faciant de bonis et catallis suis necnon et de terris et tenementis suis etc.

Margin : Cognitio pro Hugone de Brichul.

De Willelmo le Wode et Margeria uxore eius quia non sunt prosecuti versus Ricardum de Prees et Margeriam [uxorem] eius, Gilbertum de

Steping et Agnetem uxorem eius in placito transgressionis per plegium vicecomitum.

Margin : Misericordia.

Willelmus Selkin capellanus queritur de Thoma le Parcheminer de placito detentionis percameni. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Plegius de respondendo Robertus Jon. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinent [*sic*] duas duodenas et duas pelles percameni precii duorum solidorum, ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Thomas venit et fatetur debitum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus recuperet predictum percamenum. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Thomas Austin et Agnes uxor eius queruntur de Lucia Tras de placito iniuste detentionis unius tunice. Plegius etc. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus le Berman. Adhuc habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Unde queruntur quod ei iniuste detinet unam tunicam ad impignorandum pro ijs., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predicta Lucia dicit quod nullam tunicam de eis recepti et inde vadiat eis legem. Plegius de lege Rogerus Spark. Postea eadem Lucia fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Thomas et Agnes nichil capiant etc., set sint in misericordia per plegium Gilberti Dunfoul.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Mercurii) (Lex) Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes de Lynne queritur de Philippo Coco et Alicia uxore eius de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Plegius de respondendo Gilbertus de Northgate. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinent vs., pro moruco salso sibi vendito in prece duodecim . . . , ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum etc. Et predicti Philippus et Alicia defendunt vim et dampna, et dicunt quod nichil ei debent, prout narravit, et inde vadiant ei legem etc. Plegius de lege Rogerus Spark. Ad quem diem eadem Alicia fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes nichil capiat etc., set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore per plegium Hugonis Mody. Et predicti Philippus [et Alicia] inde sine die etc.

Margin : Terminatur Misericordia.

Robertus de Eccleshale queritur de Hugone le Swon de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Carleton. Plegius de respondendo Henricus. . . . Unde queritur quod die etc., vi et armis in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, idem Hugo in ipsum Robertum insultum

fecit et ipsum forstallavit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., et duos porcos ipsius Roberti, precii viginti solidorum, cepit et effugavit, ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Hugo defendit vim et dampna, et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Warinus Blunt. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti porci . . . in defectum ipsius Hugonis fuerunt amissi, set est precium vijs. Et dicunt quod transgressio non est facta vi et armis. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Robertus recuperet precium et dampna que taxantur ad xijd. Et predictus Hugo pro transgressione in misericordia per plegium de precio, dampnis et misericordia Stephani de Travgia et Willelmi le Bruin, solvenda in crastino Annunciationis Beate Marie iiijs. ; et ad festum Pasche proximo futurum iijs. ; et ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste xijd.

Margin : (Mercurii) (Jovis) (Veneris) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Dampna xijd. E. Preceptum.

Ricardus le Cotiller queritur de Simone le Barker de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Gilbertus Dunfoul. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancti Valentini anno isto, in Northgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, [vi] et armis in ipsum Ricardum insultum fecit, verberavit vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum xls., et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Simon defendit vim etc. et dicit quod si quid mali recepit hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Johannes Dunfoul. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Simon non insultum [fecit in] predictum Ricardum set illud quod recepit fuit per insultum suum proprium. Ideo nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia per plegium Hugonis Mody. Et predictus Simon inde sine die. Et quia Johannes de Lynne, Ricardus de Runcorn et Johannes de Preston non venerunt ad illam inquisitionem, ideo in misericordia.

Margin : (Jovis) (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Misericordie.

Ricardus le Cotiller queritur de Willelmo de Tylston de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Gilbertus Dunfoul. Plegius de respondendo. . . .

Margin : (Jovis) (Veneris) Premunitus.

Jordanus Pecok queritur de Stephano de Burton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Lancestria. Plegius de respondendo. . . . Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xs. argenti in partem viginti

solidorum, in quibus sibi tenebatur super . . . de tempore quo fuit receptor denariorum suorum in navi sua etc., ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Stephanus [defendit] vim et dampna etc., et fatetur se debere eidem Jordano sex solidos et de residuo vadiat ei legem etc. Ideo [consideratum est quod] predictus Jordanus recuperet predictos sex solidos. Et predictus Stephanus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito [et misericordia] custodiatur. Plegii de lege de residuo (custodiatur) Thomas de Aldehine senior et Johannes de Stone. Postea [habent diem] prece parcium usque etc. Plegii predicti Stephani de predictis sex solidis Johannes de Stone et Johannes de French. [Postea de] residuo fecit legem. Ideo predictus Jordanus in misericordia per plegium Willelmi le Bruin. Et predictus Stephanus inde sine die.

Margin : (Jovis) (Jovis) (Martis) (Lex) Terminatur.

Reginaldus de Neuton calumpniatus ex officio quod ipse iam per triennium asportavit tolnetum domini comitis ad quadraginta solidos, ad dampnum et contemptum domini comitis centum solidorum etc. Et ipse venit [et dicit quod non] est inde culpabilis. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegii de inquisitione expectanda Warinus Blunt et Rogerus . . . [Jurati] dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Reginaldus in nullo est culpabilis. Ideo eat inde quietus etc.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) (Inquisitio) Terminatur.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE MERCURII IN CRASTINO
SANCTI VALENTINI MARTYRIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Willelmus de Hales attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo le Rous in placito debiti. Et ipse non est prosecutus. Ideo ipse et plegius suus de prosequendo, videlicet Rogerus Spark, in misericordia. Et predictus Willelmus de Hales eat inde sine die etc.

Margin : Terminatur (Jovis).

Ricardus de Hales attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo le Rous in placito debiti. Et ipse non est prosecutus. Ideo ipse et plegius suus de prosequendo, videlicet Rogerus Spark, in misericordia. Et predictus Ricardus eat inde sine die etc.

Margin : Terminatur.

Jordanus Pecok queritur de Roberto le Sawyer de placito iniuste detentionis meremii. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Horsale. Plegius de respondendo custodiatur. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste

^a 15 Feb., 1318.

detinet meremium pro navibus faciendis, precii quadraginta solidorum, ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Robertus venit et non potest dedicere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Jordanus recuperet meremium predictum vel precium et dampna etc. Et predictus Robertus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia. Et quia non potuit invenire securitatem, ideo committitur in custodiam quousque etc.

Margin : (Martis) Terminatur Custodia Misericordia.

Willelmus Blund queritur de Roberto de Boghton de placito debiti. Plegius debiti [*sic*]. Plegius de prosequendo Stephanus Stote. Plegius de respondendo Nicholaius de Boghton. Partes petunt licentiam concordandi et habent. Et predictus Robertus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium predicti Willelmi le Blund.

Margin : (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Willelmus de Donecastria senior queritur de Gilberto Dunfoul de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Lewed. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et predictus Willelmus ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark. Et quia predictus Gilbertus non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Gilbertus cognovit se debere eidem Willelmo xxxiijs., ijd., solvendos ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo futurum. Et predictus Gilbertus pro detentione in misericordia.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Martis) (Mercurii) Misericordia Misericordia Terminatur Preceptum. E'.

Radulphus de Notingham queritur de Johanne filio Reginaldi de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Pecok. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea preceptum est attachiare eum per bona. Postea invenit Willelmum de Littlovere plegium de respondendo etc. Postea idem Johannes non venit. Ideo in misericordia et ponatur per bona etc. Postea attachiatus est per unam ollam. Et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea non venit. Ideo in misericordia et ponatur. Postea non venit. Ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea non venit. Ideo in misericordia et ponatur. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Johannes pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Philippi le Calf.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Veneris) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Veneris) (Martis) Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Alibi.

Radulphus de Notingham mercator queritur de Johanne filio Reginaldi et Elena uxore eius mercatoribus de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Pecok. Plegius predicti Johannis de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Et quia predictus Johannes non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea preceptum est attachiare eum per bona etc. Postea invenit Willelmum de Littlovere plegium de respondendo. Postea iidem Johannes et Elena non veniunt. Ideo in misericordia et ponantur per bona etc. Postea attachiati sunt per unam ollam. Et quia non veniunt, ideo in misericordia et ponantur etc. Postea non veniunt. Ideo in misericordia et ponantur. Postea non veniunt. Ideo in misericordia et ponantur. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predicti Johannes et Elena pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Philippi le Calf.

Margin : (Martis) (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Martis) (Veneris) (Martis) (Veneris) (Martis) Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia Alibi.

Simon le Barker queritur de Ricardo le Cotiller de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Stanudon. Plegius de respondendo Hugo Mody. Et quia predictus Ricardus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Unde [queritur] quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancti Valentini anno isto, vi et armis, in ipsum Simonem insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum c.s., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Ricardus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda custodiatur. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Ricardus culpabilis est de transgressione facta vi et armis. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Simon recuperet dampna sua, que taxantur ad xijd. Et predictus Ricardus pro transgressione facta vi et armis ad prisonam et redemptionem. Et quia Johannes de Tudenham non venit ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin : ¹ Dampna xijd. Terminatur.

Reginaldus de Neutoun queritur de Henrico Torald de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de Arderne. Plegius de respondendo Robertus, serviens Johannis de Arderne. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Reginaldus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Hugonis Carpentarii.

Margin : ¹

¹ Marginalia only partly legible.

Willelmus de Stanbrugg arrenatus ex officio quod ipse a die Sancti Michaelis proximo preterito usque istum diem . . . quoddam feodum domini comitis unius denarii per septimanam pro venditione carnum in civitate, qui dicit quod nullas carnes vendidit, per quod tenetur ad feodum reddendum, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus vendidit carnes. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et consideratum est quod solvat arreragia per plegium de arreragiis et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin : ¹ Misericordia.

Willelmus le Rous, filius domini Philippi de Rous de Norhampton, queritur de Willelmo de Hales juniore mercatore et . . . nature civitatis Cestrie de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes Dunfoul. Et predictus Willelmus le Rous ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark et Johannem de Arderne. Plegius de respondendo Johannes le Barker. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xjli . . . quas ei mutuavit, et per quoddam scriptum obligatorium quod ei inde fecit, ad dampnum suum centum solidorum, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Willelmus de Hales defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod predictum scriptum non est factum suum et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Thomas de Rideleg. Ad quem diem idem Willelmus le Rous non est prosecutus. Ideo plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Willelmus de Hales junior eat inde sine die etc.

Margin : ¹ Terminatur.

Memorandum quod vicecomites traddiderunt Petro le Tailleur xviiij. pro parte cuiusdam debiti in quo Walterus de Stretton sibi tenebatur, sub tali conditione quod si predictus Walterus poterit probare quod nichil ei debet . . . eisdem vicecomitibus in predictis xviiij. per plegium Roberti Blendel.

Margin : ¹

Robertus de Whitemor civis Cestrie queritur de Rogero Pigas clerico de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Johannes de . . . Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et quia predictus Rogerus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc. Postea [attachiatus] est per Johannem de Carinton. Postea habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea idem Rogerus non venit. Ideo in misericordia et ponatur

¹ Marginalia only partly legible.

per bona sua etc. Postea attachiatus est per bona sua et quia non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin: E. Preceptum (Sabbati) (Martis) (Mercurii) (Veneris) (Jovis) Misericordia Misericordia Misericordia.

Remaining three cases largely illegible.

m. 7v.

PLACITA PENTICII TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI MATHIE APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Matildis de Brumburg queritur de Radulpho de Hauleg de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli anno isto, in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis in ipsam Matildem insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit, forstallavit et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum suum c.s., et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Radulphus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione Thomas le Sausmaker. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predicta Matildis pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium custodiatur.

Margin: (Martis) (Veneris) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia.

Matildis Lok queritur de Radulpho de Ravenescroft capellano de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Walterus Lok. Plegius de respondendo Adam Thedam. Unde queritur quod die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli anno isto, vi et armis in ipsam Matildem in Estgatestrete civitatis Cestrie insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit, forstallavit etc., ad dampnum ipsius Matildis centum solidorum, et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Radulphus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Ricardus de Cholmundeleg. Postea eadem Matildis non est prosecuta. Ideo plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Radulphus inde sine die etc.

Margin: (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Condonatur Johanne de Brichull.

Jordanus Pecok queritur de Willelmo le Waterleder de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Pecok. Plegius de respondendo Johannes de Lynne. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxs. in partem triginta solidorum pro quodam batello vendito Willelmo Stel, ad dampnum

^a 27 Feb., 1318.

suum etc. Et predictus Willelmus fatetur debitum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Jordanus recuperet debitum etc. Et predictus Willelmus pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Hugonis le Mercer.

Margin : (Veneris) Cognitio Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes de Brackele cognovit se debere Simoni le Barker decem solidos solvendo etc. per plegium Ricardi le Turdeler. Et pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium predicti Ricardi le Turdeler.

Margin : Cognitio Terminatur Misericordia Preceptum E.

Ricardus Russel queritur de Ricardo de Shepshered de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Philippus le Calf. Et predictus Ricardus Russel ponit loco suo Willelmum de Boneye.

Margin : (Veneris post ?) Premunitus.

Johannes de Terven capellanus queritur de Johanne de Brackele de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Rous. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus le Turdeler. Unde queritur quod ei contradicit tenere conventionem inter eos factam de venditione unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis, in venella Sancti Johannis pro quatuor marcis et dimidia, quas ei paravit et providit, ad dampnum suum centum solidorum et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes de Brackele defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod [ista] curia non habet potestatem tenere placita de terris nec tenementis nec de conventionem facta de huiusmodi et petit iudicium etc. Iudicium in respectu usque etc. Postea idem Johannes petit licentiam recedendi de querela sua et habet etc.

Margin : (Veneris post ?) (Judicium) Terminatur.

Radulphus le Ferour et Juliana uxor eius queruntur de Agnete la Senster de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ranulphus [de Hertford]. Plegius de respondendo Thomas de Rideleg. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Unde queruntur quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Cedde anno isto, in venella Sancte Werburge civitatis Cestrie, predicta Juliana [sic] vi et armis in ipsam Agnetem [sic] insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit [et male tractavit] ad dampnum suum etc., et inde ducit sectam. Et predicta Agnes defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione Hamode Bradeford. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. [Et predicti Radulphus] et Juliana pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Willelmi de Bebinton. Et

quia Henricus Wade non venit ad [illam inquisitionem], ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Veneris) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Agnes la Senster queritur de Radulpho le Ferour de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Rideleg. Plegius de respondendo [Ranulphus] de Hertford. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Unde queritur quod die etc. idem Radulphus vi et armis in ipsam Agnetem insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum cii. Et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Radulphus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit, hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegius de inquisitione Willelmus de Bebinton. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Radulphus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Willelmi de Bebinton. Et est concordia talis ; quod predictus Radulphus cognovit [se debere predictae] Agneti xxs., solvendos ad diem comitis septem solidos et residuum erit pendens ad lavandum [si] predictus Radulphus se gerit versus eam per plegium predicti Willelmi de Bebinton.

Margin : (Sabbati) (Veneris) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Cognitio Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Willelmus Cocus queritur de Nicholaio Roser de placito iniuste detentionis unius tunice. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. [Plegius de respondendo] Rogerus le Walker. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Ad quem diem concordati sunt per licentiam. [Et predictus] Nicholaius pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium. . . .

Margin : (Jovis) (Veneris) (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Last four cases largely illegible.

m. 6

PLACITA PENTICIE CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST
FESTUM SANCTI CEDDE EPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Thomas Rathebon queritur de Henrico Coty de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Gilbertus de Northgate. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus de Lincoln. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Henricus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Roberti Can.

Margin : (Veneris) (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Alicia Kek attachiata fuit ad respondendum Johanni filio Alicie

Blachat in placito debiti. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet sex denarios quos ei tradidit custodiendos etc. Et predicta Alicia defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nullum denarium de eo recepit nec ei aliquid debet, et inde vadiat ei legem. Plegius de lege Rogerus Spark. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predicta Alicia pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Rogeri Spark.

Margin: (Jovis) (Lex) (Misericordia vjd.) Condonatur Terminatur.

Thomas Rathebon queritur de Johanne filio Quenild de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Gilbertus de Northgate. Plegius de respondendo Henricus Coty. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Johannes pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium clochie sue.

Margin: (Lex) (Martis) Terminatur Misericordia.

Johannes Wainepain queritur de Stephano Stikebuthe de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die etc., in cimiterio fratrum Carmelinorum civitatis Cestrie insultum fecit, verberavit etc., ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Stephanus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si quid mali recepit, hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit etc. Plegius Simon de Hallum. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Stephanus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium etc. Et est concordia quod predictus Stephanus cognovit se debere eidem Johanni sex denarios per plegium fidei sue.

Margin: (Martis) (Inquisitio) (Misericordia) Condonatur Terminatur.

Johannes le Junge cognovit se debere Rogero Pecok xxiiijs. argenti solvendo etc. Et pro detentione dicte pecunie in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia custodiatur.

Margin: Cognitio E. Preceptum Misericordia.

Ricardus filius Willelmi Torand queritur de Johanne le Fevere mercatore Cestrie de placito conventionis. Plegius de prosequendo Warinus Blund. Et predictus Ricardus ponit loco suo Rogerum Spark et Henricum Torand. Postea processus condonatur per vicecomites etc.

Margin: (Sabbati) Terminatur.

Ricardus de Runcorn et Alicia uxor eius queruntur de Willelmo le Wode de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Bel. Plegius de respondendo Rogerus Spark. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc.

Unde queruntur quod predictus Willelmus die et anno etc., in Cuppine-sione civitatis Cestrie, vi et armis, in ipsam Aliciam insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., et fecit ei le homsokne et alia enormia ei intulit, ad dampnum ipsius Ricardi centum solidorum et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Willelmus defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predicta Alicia aliquid malum recepit, hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Rogerus Spark. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus culpabilis est de transgressione predicta. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus et Alicia recuperent dampna sua, que taxantur ad xld. Et predictus Willelmus pro transgressione in misericordia per plegium de dampnis et misericordia Thomas Spirc. Et quia Ricardus de Brumburg, Ricardus le Sklater et Ricardus Lenginor non venerunt ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Margin : (Veneris) (Mercurii) Terminatur xviiijd.

Adam Roket et Alicia uxor eius queruntur de Agatha de Hibernia de placito iniuste detentionis unius firmaculi argenti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo Henricus Skrivein. Unde queruntur quod ei iniuste detinet predictum firmaculum argenti, precii sex denariorum deliberatum predictae Alicie etc., ad dampnum ipsius Ade duodecim denariorum et inde ducit sectam. Et predicta Agatha defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod nullum firmaculum de eo recepit etc. Postea iidem Adam et Alicia non sunt prosecuti. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et predicta Agatha inde sine die etc.

Margin : Terminatur Condonatur.

m. 6v.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO
SANCTI GREGORII PAPE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
UNDECIMO ^a

Stephanus Broun queritur de Rogero Pigas de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus Broun. Unde queritur quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Purificationis Beate Marie anno isto, vi et armis ipsum insultavit et ipsum verberavit, vulneravit, in domo ipsius Stephani in Forgatestrete fecit le homsokene et unum thalonem (radiatum) precii quatuor solidorum, cepit et asportavit, et alia enormia ei intulit, ad dampnum suum quinque solidorum, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Rogerus defendit vim etc. Postea idem Stephanus non est prosecutus. Ideo plegius suus de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Rogerus eat inde sine die.

Margin : Eps. (Jovis) (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia.

^a 13 Mar., 1318.

Willelmus Broun queritur de Rogero Pigas de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Robertus le Barker. Unde queritur quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Purificationis Beate Marie anno isto, vi et armis in ipsum Willelmum insultum fecit, et fecit ei le homsokne in domo sua in Forgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, et ipsum verberavit, vulneravit etc. et unum mantellum radiatum, precii quinque solidorum, cepit et asportavit, et alia enormia ei intulit, ad dampnum suum quinque solidorum etc. Et predictus Rogerus defendit vim et dampna, et quoad transgressionem et homsokne dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et quoad captionem mantelli ipse adnotat captionem esse iustam ut in libero tenemento suo pro reddito suo aretro existente etc., et petit iudicium etc. Postea idem Willelmus non est prosecutus. Ideo plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Rogerus eat inde sine die.

Margin : (Jovis) (Sabbati) Eps. Terminatur Misericordia.

Robertus le Barker queritur de Rogero Pigas de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Stephanus Broun. Et predictus Robertus non est prosecutus. Ideo plegius suus de prosequendo in misericordia. Et predictus Rogerus eat inde sine die.

Margin : (Jovis) (Sabbati) Terminatur Misericordia Preceptum E'.

Robertus de Markinton, Adam de Hibernia, et Edmundus de (Hol) Waterfal cognoverunt se debere Rogero filio Reginaldi xxli. vs., solvendos ad festum Nativitatis Sancte Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi xij, et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt quod vicecomites levare faciant etc.

Margin : Cognitio.

Henricus Chany queritur de Adam Drawedogge de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de Merbur. Plegius de respondendo Hugo de Derby. Et quia predictus Adam non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur etc.

Margin : (Jovis) (Sabbati) (Martis) Preceptum Misericordia.

Thomas de Camera queritur de Willelmo de Hoton de iniusta detentione unius sigilli argenti. Plegius de prosequendo. . . . Plegius defendentis Ricardus le Bruin. Habent diem Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Ambrosii. Ad quem diem predictus Thomas non venit. Ideo in misericordia et dictus Willelmus recessit sine die.

Margin : Premunitus.

Thomas de Diddesbur et Thomas le Taverner, et uterque eorum in solidum, cognoverunt se debere domino Willelmo de Wico capellano sexdecim libras et quatuordecim solidos argenti, solvendo inde ad festum Nativitatis Domini millesimo trescentesimo xviii^o, quatuor libras et quatuordecim solidos; et ad festum Pasche proximo sequens quatuor libras; et ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo sequens quatuor libras; et ad festum Natalis Domini millesimo ccc . . . quatuor libras et sine ulteriore dilatione. Et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt quod vicecomites Cestrie, qui pro tempore fuerunt, fieri faciant predictos denarios de terris et tenementis, bonis et catallis suis etc.

Margin: Cognitio pro Willelmo de Wico capellano.

Emma de Verun', priorissa monialium Cestrie, et Rogerus filius Radulphi de Hibernia, avunculus Johannis le Blunt cognoverunt se debere Rogero Spark in septem libris argenti, solvendis ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi, filii regis Edwardi undecimo xls.; et ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens centum s. Et nisi fecerint volunt et concedunt etc.

Margin: Cognitio pro Rogero Spark.

m. 8

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE
FESTUM ANNUNCIATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS
EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Nicholaius le Dauber queritur de Stephano Brite de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Dauber. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus Billy. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Partes concordate sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Stephanus pro licentia habenda in misericordia, que condonatur ad instantiam Domini Ricardi de Bury.

Margin: (Martis) (Jovis) (Martis) (Sabbati) Terminatur.

Stephanus Brite queritur de Nicholao le Dauber de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus Billi. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus le Dauber. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Partes concordate sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Stephanus pro licentia habenda in misericordia, que condonatur ad instantiam Domini Ricardi de Bury et Nicholaii Hody.

Margin: (Martis) (Jovis) (Martis) (Sabbati) Terminatur.

Robertus de Kingesle queritur de Ricardo le Walker de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo

Walterus le Welbe. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Ricardus cognovit se debere eidem Roberto iiiijs. ixd., solvendos medietatem ad festum Pasche proximo futurum per plegium fidei sue ; et aliam medietatem ad festum Ascensionis Domini proximo sequens per plegium Walteri le Welbe. Et predictus Ricardus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium predicti Walteri.

Margin : (Martis) (Veneris) Premunitus E. Misericordia.

Johannes Harre queritur de Thoma filio Johannis de Warewik de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape anno isto, vi et armis, in ipsum Johannem in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie, forstallavit, insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit et alia enormia ei intulit ad dampnum suum centum librarum, et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Thomas defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod si predictus Johannes aliquid mali recepit, hoc fuit per insultum suum proprium, et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegii de inquisitione expectanda Ricardus de Brumburg et Willelmus de Dalby. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum quod predictus Thomas culpabilis est ad dampnum ipsius Johannis duorum solidorum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes recuperet dampna predicta. Et predictus Thomas pro transgressionem in misericordia per plegium de dampnis et misericordia Ricardi de Brumburgh. Et quia Johannes de Estham, Willelmus de Stafford et Johannes le Barbour non venerunt ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Margin : (Jovis) (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Dampna ijs. Misericordia Alibi.

Johannes Harre queritur de Johanne filio Johannis Dunfoul de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape anno isto, predictus Johannes, filius Johannis Dunfoul, ipsum vi et armis insultavit, forstallavit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit et alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis Harre centum librarum, et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes, filius Johannis Dunfoul, defendit vim et dampna et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Johannes Dunfoul. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes Dunfoul non est inde culpabilis. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes Harre nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et predictus Johannes Dunfoul eat inde quietus etc.

Margin : (Jovis) (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Alibi.

Johannes Harre queritur de Johanne, filio Johannis de Carington, de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape anno isto, idem Johannes de Carinton ipsum vi et armis in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie insultavit, forstallavit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit, et alia enormia ei intulit, ad dampnum suum centum librarum et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes filius Johannis de Carinton defendit vim et dampna etc. et dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiretur etc. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Johannes Dunfoul. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes de Carinton non est inde culpabilis. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes Harre nichil capiat per querelam suam, set sit in misericordia pro falso clamore. Et predictus Johannes de Carinton eat inde quietus etc.

Margin : (Jovis) (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Alibi.

Dies datus est Ade le Waffrer querenti et Johanni Coco in placito debiti prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et est concordia talis; quod predictus Johannes cognovit se debere eidem Ade ijs. ixd. ob., solvendo etc. Et predictus Johannes pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Ricardi le Bruin.

Margin : Terminatur.

Walterus de Twinam arrenatus ex officio quod ipse simul cum aliis eat . . . vagabundus de nocte et contumelias faciens et ipsas fieri procurans, per quod pax domini comitis in civitate Cestrie sepius est effracta, qui dicit quod non est inde culpabilis et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Plegii de inquisitione expectanda Ricardus le Twynham et Adam de Molinton. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Walterus non est inde culpabilis. Ideo eat inde quietus etc.

Margin : (Mercuri) (Sabbati) (Inquisitio) Terminatur.

Johannes Cocus queritur de Willelmo de Forneby et Christiana uxore eius de placito debiti. Unde queritur quod predicta Christiana ei iniuste detinet . . . argenti pro uno carcoso multonis sibi vendito et liberato ut mercatrici, ad dampnum suum sex denariorum, et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predicta Christiana non potest deducere. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes recuperet debitum. Et predicta Christiana pro detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia Philippi le Calf et Betricie le Tylour.

Margin : Mercurii Terminatur Misericordia.

Thomas Spir queritur de Henrico Kegg de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Ricardus de Rathebane. Et quia predictus Henricus non venit, ideo plegius suus in misericordia et ponatur per meliorem plegium super premunitum.

Margin : Premunitus.

Johannes Cocus de Northgatestrete queritur de Alano Hurel de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le Bruin. Plegius de respondendo [Willelmus] de Littlovere. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Alanus cognovit se debere eidem Johanni xviijs. solvendo inde. . . .

Margin : ¹

Johannes Cocus de Northgatestrete queritur de Alberto Pecok de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Rogerus Spark. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet duodecim libras argenti per quamdam talliam, quam profert et quam paratus est probare secundum leges et consuetudines civitatis Cestrie, ad dampnum suum centum solidorum, et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Albertus defendit vim, iniuriam et dampna, et nichil dicit quare non debeat admitti ad probationem. Ideo consideratum est quod probet etc. Plegii de probatione expectanda Willelmus Maikin et Rogerus Pigas. Ad quem diem predictus Almaricus ² venit et posuit manum suam super librum ad probandum etc. Et super hoc venit predictus Albertus et cepit manum ipsius Almarici de libro et dixit quod predictus Almaricus falso et maliciose intendit probare predictam talliam et non paratus. . . . Et predictus Almaricus dicit quod non etc. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur. . . . Rogerus Spark. Plegius dicti Alberti. . . . Et datus est eis dies ad proximam curiam.

Margin : ¹

Last two cases illegible.

m. 8v.

PLACITA PENTICII CESTRIE TENTA DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST
FESTUM ANNUNCIATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS
EDWARDI UNDECIMO ^a

Lucia le Tylour queritur de Philippo Coco et Alicia uxore eius de placito transgressionis. Plegius de prosequendo fides. Plegii de respondendo Rogerus Spark et Willelmus de Littlovere. Unde queritur quod

^a 27 Mar., 1318.

¹ Marginalia illegible.

² Johannes has become Almaricus.

predicta Alicia vi et armis in ipsam Luciam, die Lune proxima post festum Annunciationis Beate Marie anno isto, in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie insultum fecit, verberavit, vulneravit etc., ad dampnum suum etc., et inde ducit sectam etc. Et predictus Philippus et Alicia defendunt vim et dampna et dicunt quod si predicta Lucia aliquid mali recepit, hoc fuit per insultum proprium, et hoc petunt quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione Philippus Cocus. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predicti Philippus et Alicia pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium vicecomitum.

Margin: (Martis) (Mercurii) (Jovis) (Veneris) (Martis) (Inquisitio) Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Willelmus Ayse et Johannes Cocus de Northgatestrete cognoverunt se debere Roberto le Sherman xxiiijs., solvendos etc. Et nichilominus pro iniusta detentione in misericordia per plegium de debito et misericordia. Plegii Johannis Coci, Ricardus Suel et Johannes de Thelewelle. Plegii Willelmi Ayse, Willelmus clericus et Philippus le Calf.

Margin: Cognitio Misericordie.

De Thoma le Gyn quia non venit ad inquisitionem inter Johannem Harre et Thomam filium Johannis de Warewik et alios.

Margin: Misericordia.

Ricardus Coly de Rothelan queritur de Radulpho Lok de placito debiti. Partes habent diem prece parcium usque etc.

Margin: Sabbati Iterum Sabbati.

Thomas Janinesinan queritur de (Thoma Stel et) Adam de Waverton de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Thomas de Aldehine Junior. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus de Bulkele. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet xxvs. in partem sexaginta et trium s., pro albo allec sibi vendito per quamdam talliam, quam profert et quam paratus est probare secundum consuetudines civitatis etc., ad dampnum suum dimidie marce etc. Et predictus Adam nichil dicit quare non debeat admitti ad probationem. Ideo consideratum est quod probet etc. Plegius de probatione expectanda custodiatur. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Adam pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium vicecomitum.

Margin: (Martis) (Mercurii) (Probatio) Terminatur Misericordia vjd. Condonatur.

Agnes le Chamberlein queritur de Macke de Hole de placito iniuste detentionis unius firmaculi argenti et unius anuli aurei precii etc. Plegius

de prosequendo Johannes Chamberlein. Plegius de respondendo Willelmus Paule. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet unum firmaculum, precii octodecim denariorum, et unum anulum aureum, precii quatuor solidorum, que quidem jocalia eadem Macke recepit de prefata Agnete impignoranda etc., ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum et inde ducit sectam. Et predicta Macke defendit vim et dampna, et dicit quod nulla jocalia sua recepit nec ei detinet, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Plegius de inquisitione expectanda Philippus le Calf. Ad quem diem eadem Macke non venit . . . capiatur inquisitio in defectum ipsius Macke, que quidem inquisitio dicit quod predicta culpabilis est de receptione predictorum firmaculi et anuli. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Agnes recuperet predicta jocalia. Et predicta Macke pro detentione in misericordia per plegium custodiatur. Et quia Nicholaius Culbel non venit ad illam inquisitionem, ideo ipse in misericordia.

Margin: (Mercurii) (Sabbati) (Mercurii) (Inquisitio) Terminatur Misericordia Misericordia.

Johannes filius Ricardi de Whetelegh queritur de Roberto Hamond de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo Robertus le Chamberlein senior. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et predictus Robertus pro licentia habenda in misericordia per plegium Ricardi de Whetelegh.

Margin: Mercurii Terminatur Misericordia Condonatur.

De Johanne Harre pro falso clamore versus Johannem filium Johannis Dunfoul in placito transgressionis.

Margin: Misericordia.

De eodem Johanne Harre pro falso clamore versus Johannem filium Johannis de Carinton in placito transgressionis.

Margin: Misericordia.

De Johanne de Estham, Willelmo de Stafford et Johanne le Barbour quia non venerunt ad inquisitionem Johannis Harre.

De Thoma filio Johannis de Warewik pro transgressionem facta Johanni Harre per plegium Ricardi de Brumburg.

Margeria de Wolful queritur de Thoma de Sondone de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Hugo de Raby. Plegius de respondendo Thomas de Mamcestria. Unde queritur quod ei iniuste detinet unam marcam argenti ad dampnum suum etc. Et predictus Thomas venit et cognovit debitum. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Margeria recuperet debitum. Et predictus Thomas pro iniusta detentione in misericordia, per plegium Willelmi de Donecastria junioris.

De Johanne filio Reginaldi pro licentia concordandi cum Radulpho de Nottingham in placito debiti per plegium Philippi le Calf.

De eodem Johanne et Elena uxore eius pro licentia concordandi cum eodem Radulpho in placito debiti per plegium eiusdem Philippi.

Gilbertus le Barber cognovit se debere Willelmo de Lostok iijs. vjd., solvendos qualibet ebdomadatum quousque plene persolvatur, per plegium Willelmi de Worth et Johannis Harre. Et pro detentione in misericordia que condonatur.

Willelmus le Calf queritur de Thoma filio Johannis le Remier de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Philippus le Calf. Plegius de respondendo. . . . Et quia predictus Thomas non venit, ideo in misericordia et ponatur.

Alicia de Setun queritur de Thoma de Moelles de placito transgressionis.

Katerina de Arderne queritur de Willelmo de Basselowe de placito debiti. Plegius de prosequendo Willelmus le. . . . Partes concordate sunt per licentiam. Et predicta Katerina pro licentia habenda in misericordia.

Last six cases illegible.

PORTMOTE ROLL 55

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE TEMPORE JOHANNIS DE BRICHUL
MAIORIS CESTRIE, RICARDI DE WHETELEY ET RICARDI RUSSEL
VICECOMITUM CESTRIE, A FESTO SANCTI MICHAELIS ANNO REGNI
REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

PLACITA PORTEMOTI DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI
LUCE EWANGELISTE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiiij^o ^b

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Margeriam Dunfoul in placito terre. Unde ad iudicium. Et ipsa ultimo die, videlicet die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisii, fecit defaultam per quod terra capta fuit in manum domini comitis etc., et replegiata usque ad hunc diem etc. Et modo non venit per quod predictus Ricardus petit seisinam terre per defaultam post defaultam et petit iudicium etc. Et super hoc ante iudicium redditum venit quidem Johannes Dunfoul, frater et heres Alexandri Dunfoul, et dicit quod predicta Margeria nullum statum habet in predictis tenementis nisi ad terminum vite sue ex dimissione Alexandri fratris sui, cuius heres ipse est, et hoc per factum predicti Alexandri, quod profert et quod hoc testatur, et petit admitti ad defendendum ius suum etc.; et est admissus etc. Et per auxilium curie vocat inde ad warantum Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius ut de iure ipsius Margerie etc., qui debent summoniri in ista civitate etc. Et predictus Ricardus nichil dicit quare vocatio illa non debet stare. Ideo stet etc., per plegium Gilberti Dunfoul etc. Et consideratum est quod predicti Robertus et Margeria summoniantur quod sint hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune in crastino Animarum ad warantizandum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo et Johanni etc.

Margin: Summoniantur j^o.

Johannes Hurel senior qui tulit breve nove disseisine versus Robertum de Glasham et alios non est prosecutus. Ideo ipsi et plegii sui, videlicet Johannes de Deresbur et Johannes de Coghul in misericordia. Et predictus Robertus et alii eant inde sine die etc.

Margin: Misericordia.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin: Misericordia.

^a 29 Sept., 1320.

^b 20 Oct., 1320.

De Willelmo le Orgillous de fine pro licentia concordandi cum Roberto del Hul et Alicia uxore eius in placito terre per plegium Philippi le Calf etc. Et carta patet postea ad portmotum die Lune post festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis anno sequenti.

Margin : Finis ijs. Condonatur.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE IN CRASTINUM
ANIMARUM ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Johannem Dunfoul, fratrem et heredem Alexandri Dunfoul in placito terre. Et ipse alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warantum Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius etc., qui sumoniti sunt essendi hic ad hunc diem et qui modo essoniari se faciunt per Johannem Tyrrel. Et predictus Johannes essoniari se facit per Thomam Trent. Et habent diem per essoniatos suos essendi hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Martini ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo etc.

Margin : Esson' j.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin : Misericordia.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI MARTINI EPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xiiij^o ^b

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Johannem Dunfoul in placito terre. Et ipse venit et alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warantum Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius qui, essoniari se faciunt secundo per Rogerum Toproud et habent diem per essoniatos essendi hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune in crastino Sancti Andree Apostoli ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo et Johanni etc.

Margin : Esson' ij^o.

Hugo de Hokenul iudicator ponit loco suo Robertum Urkel ad reddenda iudicia sua etc.

Margin : Attornatus.

^a 3 Nov., 1320.

^b 17 Nov., 1320.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTI
ANDREE APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Johannem Dunfoul in placito terre. Et ipse venit et alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warantum Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius, qui essoniari se faciunt tertio per Galfridum Payn, et habent diem per essoniatores suos essendi hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii Episcopi ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo et Johanni etc.

Margin: Esson' iij^o.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI HILLARII EPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xiiij^o ^b

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Johannem Dunfoul in placito terre. Et ipse venit et alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warantum Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius, qui modo faciunt defaltam, per quod consideratum est quod terra predictorum Roberti et Margerie et de iure ipsius Margerie ad valentiam terre petite capiatur etc., que capta est et replegiata per Gilbertum Dunfoul et Warinum Blound; et habent diem a die isto in tres septimanas, videlicet die Lune proxima post festum Purificationis Beate Marie. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo et Johanni etc.

Margin: Terra capta.

Willelmus filius Petri de Brichull clericus ponit loco suo Rogerum Pigas vel Johannem de Seweleston capellanum ad lucrandum et perendum in omnibus placitis et querelis pro ipso vel contra ipsum motis vel movendis etc.

Margin: Attornati.

Robertus de Macclesfeld per Rogerum de Macclesfeld propinquiorem amicum suum qui sequitur pro eo, queritur quod Willelmus de Basingwerk et Amicia uxor eius, Thomas Coly, Ricardus de Adderdeleg et Robertus filius Roberti de Whitemor iniuste et sine iudicio disseisiverunt eum de libero tenemento suo in Cestria postquam etc. Unde queritur quod disseisiverunt eum de tribus mesuagiis et quinque shoppis cum pertinentiis in eadem, de quibus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento, tempore pacis et tempore domini Edwardi regis nunc, capiendis inde expletis ut in locatione mesuagiorum et shopparum ad valentiam etc., quousque predicti Willelmus, Amicia et alii ipsum iniuste etc.

^a 1 Dec., 1320.

^b 19 Jan., 1321.

disseisiverunt ad dampnum suum xlii ; et inde ducit sectam. Et predicti Willelmus et alii defendunt vim etc., et dampna, et petunt iudicium si debeant sine ipso Roberto respondere. Et consideratum est quod respondeant secundum casum statuti. Postea idem Robertus non est prosecutus. Ideo consideratum est quod ipse nichil capiat per querelam suam et sit etc. Et predicti Willelmus et alii eant inde sine die etc.

Margin : Narratio.

De Hugone de Hokenul etc.

m. iv.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO CONVERSIONIS
SANCTI PAULI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

De Willelmo de Donecastria seniore et Felicia uxore eius pro licentia concordandi cum Thoma de Camera et Agnete uxore eius in placito terre per plegium vicecomitum.

Margin : Finis xijd. Condonatur.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Thomas de la Chaumbre civis Cestrie et Agnes uxor mea dedimus, concessimus et hac carta nostra, confirmavimus Willelmo de Donecastria seniori et Felicie uxori eius unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in civitate Cestrie in via que vocatur Estgatestrete, prout jacet in latitudine inter tenementum Hugonis le Mercer ex una parte et murum civitatis predictae ex altera, et quod se extendit in longitudine a regia strata usque ad terram Reginaldi de Lene, habendum et tenendum predictum messuagium cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis eiusdem messuagii qualitercumque spectantibus, predictis Willelmo et Felicie et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Willelmi et Felicie exeuntibus, libere, quiete et iure hereditario de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Ita videlicet quod si predicti Willelmus et Felicia sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, quod absit predictum messuagium cum pertinentiis ut predictum est rectis heredibus ipsius Willelmi remaneat imperpetuum. Et nos predicti Thomas et Agnes et heredes nostri predictum messuagium cum pertinentiis eisdem Willelmo et Felicie et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Willelmi et Felicie exeuntibus contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. His testibus ; Johanne de Brichul tunc maiore Cestrie, Ricardo de Wheteley et Ricardo Russel tunc vicecomitibus Cestrie, Alexandro Hurel, Gilberto Dunfoul, Ricardo Candelan, Willelmo de Waterfal, Rogero le Calf et aliis. Datum apud Cestriam die Jovis in

festo Sancti Vincentii Pape, anno regni regis Edwardi, filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM PURIFICATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiii^o ^a

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens essoniari se facit per Henricum Hurel versus Johannem Dunfoul, Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius in placito terre, et habet diem per essoniatores suos essendi hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune in crastino Sancti Petri in Cathedra etc.

Margin: Esson'.

Johannes Dunfoul defendens versus eundem Ricardum de eodem per Johannem avunculum suum, qui affidavit etc. Et per essoniatores suos habet eundem diem. Idem dies datus est eidem Roberto et Margerie qui veniunt etc.

Margin: Esson'.

Johannes de Brichul queritur quod Adam de Wetenhale ei deforciat unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat esse ius et hereditatem suam, et in quod idem Adam non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem quam Hugo de Brichul, quondam vir Marie de Stanlowe, matris predicti Johannis, cuius heres ipse est, inde fecit Ricardo de Croulona marescallo, cui ipsa in vita sua contradicere non potuit. Et consideratum est quod predictus Adam sumoniatur quod sit hic a die isto in xv dies etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni.

Margin: Sumoniatur j.

Idem Johannes queritur quod Johannes filius Johannis le Blund ei deforciat unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod clamat esse ius et hereditatem suam, et in quod idem Johannes filius Johannis le Blund non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem quam Hugo de Brichul, quondam vir Marie de Stanlowe, matris predicti Johannis de Brichul, cuius heres ipse est, inde fecit Johanni le Blund, cui ipsa in vita sua contradicere non potuit. Et consideratum est quod predictus Johannes filius Johannis le Blund sumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichul etc.

Margin: Sumoniatur j.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit ad istud portmotum ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin: Misericordia.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTI
PETRI IN CATHEDRA ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiii^o ^a

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniatur quod sit hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Resumoniatur.

Idem Johannes optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis le Blund in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichul etc.

Margin : Resumoniatur.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton tulit breve de dote versus Ricardum Russel etc., per quod consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus sumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Alicie etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur.

De Hugone de Hokenul et Johanne de Hatherne quia non venerunt ad istud portmotum ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin : Misericordie.

Ricardus le clerk de Cestria petit versus Johannem, fratrem et heredem Alexandri Dunfoul, unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria ut ius suum etc. Et ipse alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warantum Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius, ut de iure ipsius Margerie, qui modo veniunt et gratis ei warantizant, et dicunt quod quidem Ricardus le clerk, pater predicti Ricardi qui modo petit, cuius heres ipse est, fuit seisitus de predicto mesuagio in dominico suo etc., et dedit predictum mesuagium cum pertinentiis cuidam Johanni Dunfoul et isti Margerie uxori eius et eorum heredibus etc., per cartam suam quam proferunt et que hoc testatur et obligavit se et heredes suos ad warantizandum etc. ; et dicunt quod si ipsi implacitarentur ab aliquo alio extraneo de predicto mesuagio, quod predictus Ricardus le clerk qui modo petit, teneretur warantizare eis per factum patris sui cuius heres ipse est ; et dicunt quod satis habet per descensum hereditarium in eodem dominio et in eodem . . . , ut in Wico Malbano, Tidelstanlowe et Stanfordebrugg, et unde warantizare potest etc. et hoc parati sunt verificare etc., et petunt

iudicium si contra factum patris sui debeant inde respondere etc. Et si curia consideraverit quod debeant inde respondere ipsi satis dicent etc. Et predictus Ricardus replicando dicit quod nichil habet pes descensum hereditarium de predicto Ricardo patre suo et hoc paratu est verificare etc., quam verificationem predicti Robertus et Margeria recusant, per quod predictus Ricardus petit iudicium de ipsis tamquam de indefensis etc. Iudicium inde in respectu usque die Lune predictum etc.

m. 2

PLACITA PORTMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM
SANCTI GREGORII PAPE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xiii^o ^a

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius in placito terre. Unde ad iudicium. Et ipse [*sic*] essoniari se faciunt per Thomam de Wico qui affidavit etc., et habent diem per essoniatores suos essendi hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune proxima ante festum Annunciationis Beate Marie ad audiendum iudicium suum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo qui venit etc.

Margin: Esson'.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton querens optulit se versus Ricardum Russel in placito dotis et ipse non venit. Et testatum est quod sumonitus est essendi hic ad hunc diem. Ideo consideratum est quod distringatur quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Alicie qui venit etc.

Margin: Distringatur j^o.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatur per testes quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin: Sumoniatur per testes.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis le Blund in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatur per testes quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc.* Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin: Sumoniatur per testes.

^a 9 Mar., 1321.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst queritur de Ricardo Mone de eo, quod idem Ricardus Mone ei deforciat unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria, quod de eo tenet per certa servicia et quod ad ipsum Ricardum de Fouleshurst revertari debet, eo quod predictus Ricardus Mone in faciendo predicta servicia per biennium iam cessavit ut dicit. Plegius de prosequendo Ricardus de Horsale. Et consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus Mone sumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst.

Margin : Sumoniatur j.

De Hugone de Hokenul et Johanne de Hatherne iudicatoribus quia non venerunt ad istud portmotum ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin : Misericordie.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE
FESTUM ANNUNCIATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS
EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

Judicium inter Ricardum le Clerk de Cestria querentem et Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius defendentes, in placito terre ponitur in respectu usque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Ambrosii proximo futurum pro defectu iudicatorum. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo, Roberto et Margerie qui veniunt etc.

Margin : Respectum iudicium.

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Parvum namium.

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis Blund in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni.

Margin : Parvum namium.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton petit versus Ricardum Russel tertiam partem unius messuagii cum pertinentiis in Cestria ut dotem suam etc. Et ipse venit et per auxilium curie vocat inde ad warantum Willelmum Maikin qui debet sumoniri in ista civitate. Ideo

consideratum est quod sumoniatur essendi hic die Lune predicto ad warantizandum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo et Alicie etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur ad warantum.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst querens optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune in crastino Clausi Pasche ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst.

Margin : Resumoniatur.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin : Misericordia.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI AMBROSII EPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xiii^o ^a

Ricardus le Clerk de Cestria querens optulit se versus Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius in placito terre. Unde ad iudicium. Et ipsi essoniari se faciunt per Thomam Danudon qui affidavit etc. Et habent diem per essoniatores suos essendi hic, die Lune in crastino Clausi Pasche ad audiendum iudicium suum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo etc.

Margin : Esson'.

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Duplex namium.

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis le Blund in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichul.

Margin : Duplex namium.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton querens optulit se versus Ricardum Russel in placito dotis. Et ipse venit et per auxilium curie vocat inde ad warantum Willelmum Maikin, qui debet sumoniri in ista

civitate. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatu essendi hic, die Lune predicto ad warantizandum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Alicie et Ricardo etc.

Margin : Sumoniatu ad warantum.

De Willelmo de Donecastria seniore quia non est prosecutus versus Ricardum de Edlaston in placito terre per plegium Johannis Dunfoul.

Margin : Misericordia.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit ad reddendum iudicium etc.

Margin : Misericordia.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO CLAUSI
PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

Judicium inter Ricardum le Clerk querentem et Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius defendentes in placito terre ponitur in respectu usque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam proximo futurum pro defectu iudicatorum. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo, Roberto et Margerie qui veniunt.

Margin : Respectum iudicium.

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per magnam districtionem quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Magna districtio.

Johannes de Brichul querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis Blund in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per magnam districtionem quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichul etc.

Margin : Magna districtio.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton querens optulit se versus Ricardum Russel in placito (terre) dotis. Et ipse alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warantum Willelmum Malkin qui sumonitus fuit essendi hic ad hunc diem. Et quia modo non venit, ideo consideratum est

quod distringatur primo essendi hic, die Lune predicto ad warrantandum etc. Idem dies est eidem Alicie et Ricardo qui veniunt etc.

Margin: Distringatur ad warrantandum.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst querens optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst.

Margin: Sumoniatur per testes.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit etc.

Margin: Misericordia.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI JOHANNIS ANTE PORTAM LATINAM ANNO REGNI REGIS
EDWARDI xiiij^o ^a

Ricardus le Clerk querens optulit se versus Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius in placito terre. Unde ad iudicium. Et ipsi essoniari se faciunt per Warinum de Eton; et habent diem per essoniatorem suum essendi hic a die isto in tres septimanas, videlicet die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Augustini Anglorum Episcopi ad audiendum iudicium suum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo etc.

Margin: Esson'.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhal in placito terre et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod terra capiatur et quod habeat diem per captionem etc., die Lune suprascripto. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin: Terra capta.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis le Blund in placito terre et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod terra capiatur etc., et quod habeat diem per captionem ut supra. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichull etc.

Margin: Terra capta.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton querens optulit se versus Ricardum Russel in placito dotis. Et ipse alias in curia ista vocavit inde ad warrantum Willelmum Maikin qui districtus est essendi hic ad hunc diem. Et quia non venit, ideo consideratum est quod distringatur

^a 4 May, 1321.

secundo quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad warantizandum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Alicie et Ricardo etc.

Margin : Distringatur ij^o.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst per attornatum suum optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst etc.

Margin : Parvum namium.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit etc.

Margin : Misericordia.

m. 2v.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM
SANCTI DUNSTANI ARCHIEPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xiiiij^o ^a

Johannes de Deresbur queritur quod Ricardus Candelan ei deforciat unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in Cestria quod de eo tenet per certa servicia, et quod ad predictum Johannem revertari debet per formam statuti de eo communi consilio inde provisi, eo quod predictus Ricardus in faciendo servicia predicta per biennium iam cessavit ut dicit. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus sumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Augustini Anglorum Episcopi ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur.

De Hugone de Hokenul iudicatore quia non venit etc.

Margin : Misericordia.

Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Hole tulit breve de dote versus Ricardum le Clerk de Conewey de tenemento in Cestria et invenit plegium de prosequendo, videlicet fidem pro paupertate, per quod consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus sumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanne etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur.

De Roberto de Preeres de fine pro licentia concordandi cum Almarico Lenginor et Alicia uxore eius in placito terre per plegium Roberti de Roby.

Margin : Finis.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Almaricus le Gynour et Alicia uxor eius, dedimus et concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto de Praieres omnes terras et tenementa, que habemus in civitate Cestrie cum omnibus edificiis suis et cum quodam mesuagio iuxta toralem, quod Johannes Pecok quondam de nobis tenuit; que quidem terre et tenementa iacent in latitudine inter terram et tenementum Henrici de Ruyhul et tenementum magistri Roberti carpentarii, quod idem Robertus proquisivit de nobis ex parte una et vicum qui ducit ad ecclesiam Sancti Elavi Regis, et qui vicus etiam extendit se iuxta dictam ecclesiam ex parte altera. Et unum capud extendit se in longitudine usque communem viam dicte civitatis que dicitur Bruggestrete; et aliud capud extendit selinealiter iuxta tenementum quod Willelmus de Dalby tenet, usque ad pomerium dicti magistri Roberti, habendas et tenendas predictas terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Roberto et heredibus et assignatis suis libere, integre, bene et in pace imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta. Et nos vero dicti Almaricus et Alicia, et heredes et assignati dicti Almarici, omnes predictas terras et tenementa cum dicto mesuagio et omnibus pertinentiis suis, dicto Roberto, heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum.

In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. His testibus; Domino Roberto de Holand tunc justiciario comitis Cestrie, Johanne de Brichul tunc maiore dicte civitatis, Ricardo Russel et Ricardo de Whetelèy tunc vicecomitibus ibidem, Ricardo le Lewed, Roberto de Roby, Rogero Spark et aliis. Datum Cestrie die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Augustini Anglorum Episcopi anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Hole tulit breve de dote versus Ricardum Clericum de Conewey de tenemento in Cestria et invenit plegium de proseguendo, videlicet fidem quia pauper etc. Et consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus sumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune supradicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanne etc.

Margin: Sumoniatur.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI AUGUSTINI EPISCOPI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
xiiij^o ^a

Judicium inter Ricardum le Clerk de Cestria querentem et Robertum Russel et Margeriam uxorem eius defendentes in placito terre ponitur in respectu pro defectu judicatorum usque diem Lune proximum post

festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martiris proximo futurum. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo, Roberto et Margerie qui veniunt etc.

Margin: Respectum iudicium.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton querens optulit se versus Ricardum Russel in placito dotis. Et ipse alias vocavit inde ad warantum Willelmum Maikin qui districtus est secundo ad warantizandum etc. Et quia non venit, ideo consideratum est quod distringatur tertio quod sit hic die Lune predicto ad warantizandum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Alicie et Ricardo etc.

Margin: Distringatur iij ad warantizandum.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst per atornatum suum optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per duplex namium quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst.

Margin: Duplex namium.

Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Hole optulit se versus Ricardum Clericum de Conewey in placito dotis. Et ipse essoniari se facit per Ricardum Coty qui affidavit etc. Et habet diem per essoniatores suum essendi hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanne etc.

Margin: Esson' j.

Johannes de Brichul optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse modo facit defaultam post defaultam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes recuperet seisinam terre etc.

Margin: Seisina terre.

Johannes de Brichul optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis le Blund in placito terre. Et ipse modo facit defaultam post defaultam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes de Brichul recuperet seisinam terre etc.

Margin: Seisina terre.

Johannes prior ecclesie Beate Marie de Norton querens optulit se versus Robertum de Glasham in placito terre. Et consideratum est quod predictus Robertus sumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune supradicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem priori etc. Et pre-

dictus prior ponit loco suo Thomam de Cotes et Willelmum de Boneye vel eorum alterum ad lucrandum vel perdendum etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur Attornati.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
TRANSLATIONIS SANCTI THOME MARTIRIS ANNO REGNI REGIS
EDWARDI XV^o ^a

Judicium inter Ricardum le Clerk querentem et Robertum Russe et Margeriam uxorem eius defendentes ponitur in respectu usque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Jacobi proximo futurum pro defectu judicatorum. Idem dies datus est eisdem Ricardo, Roberto et Margerie qui veniunt.

Margin : Respectum iudicium.

Alicia de Claverton querens et Ricardus Russel defendens in placito dotis habent diem prece parcium usque diem Lune predictum sub spe pacis etc.

Margin : Dies.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst querens optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per magnam districtionem quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst.

Margin : Magna districtio.

Johanna de Hole optulit se versus Ricardum de Conewey in placito dotis. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod terra capiatur etc.

Margin : Terra capta.

Johannes prior ecclesie Beate Marie de Norton optulit se versus Robertum de Glasham in placito terre. Et consideratum est quod ipse sumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem priori etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur.

De Johanne de Tudinham pro licentia concordandi cum Petro Marewe et Alicia uxore eius in placito terre per plegium vicecomitum.

Margin : Finis ijs.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Petrus Marewe et Alicia uxor eius, filia Johannis filii Hugonis de Cestria, salutem in Domino sempiternam; noveritis nos pro nobis et heredibus nostris, et heredibus mee Alicie, remisisse et imperpetuum quietum clamasse Johanni de Tudenham, civi Cestrie, et Matildi uxori sue, totum ius nostrum et clamium que habuimus et habemus, vel aliquo modo habere poterimus, in toto illo mesuagio et gardino, quod fuit Johannis filii Hugonis patris mee Alicie, in Northgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, jacenti in latitudine inter terram Ricardi Reimond ex una parte et venellam iuxta hospitale Sancti Johannis Cestrie ex altera; et extendunt se in longitudine a regia strata predicta usque ad viam que ducit versus le Portpul in eadem civitate. Ita videlicet quod nec nos, nec heredes nostri aut heredes mee Alicie, quicquam iuris vel clamii in predictis mesuagio et gardino, vel aliqua eorum particula de toto, exigere vel vindicare poterimus vel poterunt imperpetuum. Et nos, predicti Petrus et Alicia et heredes mee Alicie, totum predictum mesuagium cum gardino, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, prefatis Johanni de Tudenham et Matildi et eorum heredibus vel assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus. His testibus; Johanne de Brichull tunc maiore Cestrie, Ricardo de Wheteleg et Ricardo Russel tunc vicecomitibus Cestrie, Ricardo le Lewed, Gilberto Dunfoul, Johanne de Deresbur, Ricardo le Bruin, Ricardo Reimond, Willelmo clerico et aliis. Et quia predicta mesuagium et gardinum fuerunt de iure et hereditate ipsius Alicie, ideo ipsa dicto die presens in curia et diligenter examinata que dicit quod non est coacta id facere, set mera et spontanea voluntate concedit omnia que in presenti scripto continentur etc.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et consideratum est quod predictus Adam sumoniatur quod sit hic die Lune supradicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin: Sumoniatur.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis Blund in placito terre. Et consideratum est quod predictus Johannes filius Johannis sumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune supradicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichull etc.

Margin: Sumoniatur.

m. 3.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
SANCTI JACOBI APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
XV^o ^a

Ricardus le clerk de Cestria, qui querebatur de Roberto Russel et Margeria uxore eius in placito terre, non est prosecutus. Ideo ipse et plegii sui de proseguendo, videlicet Johannes de Deresbur et Ricardus de Brumburg, in misericordia. Et predicti Robertus et Margeria eant inde sine die etc.

Margin: Terminatur Misericordia condonatur.

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Claverton petit versus Ricardum Russel de Cestria tertiam partem unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis in Cestria ut dotem suam etc. Et predictus Ricardus venit et gratis ei reddit. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Alicia recuperet dotem suam. Et predictus Ricardus pro detentione in misericordia.

Margin: Terminatur Misericordia.

Ricardus de Fouleshurst querens optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod terra capiatur in manum domini comitis usque etc., que capta est et replegiata est per Willelmum de Lostok et Ricardum le Faleis; et habent diem per replegiationem usque diem Lune proximam post festum Assumptionis Beate Marie ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Ricardo de Fouleshurst.

Margin: Terra capta.

Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Hole petit versus Ricardum le clerk de Conewey tertiam partem unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis in Cestria ut dotem suam etc. Et ipse venit et petit inde visum et habet etc.; et habent diem usque diem Lune supradictum. Idem dies datus eidem Johanne etc.

Margin: Visum terre.

Johannes Prior ecclesie Beate Marie de Norton per attornatum suum optulit se versus Robertum de Glasham in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem priori etc.

Margin: Resumoniatur.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni.

Margin : Resumoniatur.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis Blund in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniatur quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichull etc.

Margin : Resumoniatur.

De Roberto de Praeres de fine pro licentia concordandi cum Willelmo Lambre de Werniton et Alicia uxore eius in placito terre per plegium Roberti de Roby.

Margin : Finis Condonatur.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod nos, Willelmus Lambre de Werington et Alicia uxor eius, concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto de Praeres quod totum tenementum nostrum cum pertinentiis in Bruggestrete civitatis Cestrie, quod iacet in latitudine inter tenementum dicti Roberti et tenementum quod fuit Almarici Lenginor, et extendit se a regia strata de Bruggestrete usque tenementum predicti Roberti, quod Henricus de Rihull tenet per legem Anglie de hereditate mee Alicie, et quod post mortem predicti Henrici nobis et heredibus mee Alicie revertari debet, predicto Roberto et heredibus suis remaneat, tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illud tenementum pertinent imperpetuum. Et nos vero, predicti Willelmus et Alicia uxor eius et heredes mee Alicie, totum predictum tenementum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, predicto Roberto et heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. His testibus; Johanne de Brichull tunc maiore Cestrie, Ricardo de Whetelegh et Ricardo Russel tunc vicecomitibus civitatis eiusdem, Willelmo de Donecastria, Alexandro Hurel, Benedicto de Stanudon, Willelmo filio Petri de Brichull, Ricardo le Lewed et aliis. Datum et factum in Portmoto civitatis Cestrie, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli anno regni domini regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quintodecimo. Et quia predictum tenementum cum pertinentiis est de iure et hereditate ipsius Alicie, ideo ipsa presens in curia et super iure suo diligenter examinata, gratis et bona voluntate, nec invicta nec coacta, concedit omnia que in presenti carta continentur. Postea ad portmotum tentum die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Petri Advincula anno

supradicto, venit Henricus de Ruyhull, qui tenementum illud tenet per legem Anglie de hereditate ipsius Alicie, et gratis se attomavit ad predictum Robertum etc.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM ASSUMPTIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XV^o ^a

Ricardus de Fouleshurst per attornatum suum optulit se versus Ricardum Mone in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Et testatum est quod ultimo die, videlicet die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi, fecit defaltam per quod terra petita capta fuit in manum domini comitis, et modo facit defaltam post defaltam. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus de Fouleshurst recuperet seisinam terre etc.

Margin : Seisina terre.

Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Hole querens optulit se versus Ricardum le Clerk de Conewey in placito dotis. Et ipse se facit essoniari post visum per Ricardum Coty, qui affidavit etc. Et habet diem per essoniatorem suum essendi hic a die isto in xv dies, videlicet die Lune proxima post festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanne etc.

Margin : Esson' post visum.

Johannes Prior ecclesie Beate Marie de Norton per attornatos suos optulit se versus Robertum de Glasham in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem priori etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur per testes.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur per testes.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis Blunt in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod sumoniatur per testes quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni, de Brichull etc.

Margin : Sumoniatur per testes.

Ricardus de Prez queritur de Adam de Redele de eo quod levavit quamdam domum in Cestria ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in eadem villa postquam etc. Et consideratum est quod sumoniatur etc.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos, Henricus de Northampton et Anitia uxor eius, dedimus, concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus, Johanni filio Hugonis de Brichull totas illas duas seliones, quas ego Anitia emi de Roberto Ulkel quondam cive Cestrie, habendas et tenendas totas predictas duas seliones predicto Johanni et heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illud tenementum pertinent imperpetuum. Et nos vero, predicti Henricus et Anitia uxor eius, et heredes mee Anitie, totas predictas duas seliones predicto Johanni et heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus. His testibus; Ricardo Russel et Ricardo de Wheteley tunc vicecomitibus Cestrie, Willelmo clerico de Brichull, Alexandro Hurel, Ricardo le Lewede, Johanne de Deresbur, Roberto de Strangwas, Rogero Blount, Ricardo le Bruyn, Rogero Spark, Willelmo clerico et aliis. Et quia predictae due seliones fuerunt de iure ipsius Anitie, ideo ipsa presens in curia et diligenter examinata, que gratis et spontanea voluntate concedit omnia que in presenti carta continentur, nec invicta nec coacta etc.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Ranulphus de Hereford et Elena uxor eius salutem in Domino; noveritis nos remisisse, et pro nobis et heredibus mee Elene imperpetuum quietum clamasse, Johanni de Brichull [totum ius nostrum] et clamium que habuimus et habemus, vel aliquo modo habere poterimus in illis duabus selionibus . . . quas idem Johannes habet de dono et feoffamento Henrici de Northampton et Anitie uxoris sue in . . . Ita videlicet quod nec nos, nec heredes nostri aut heredes mee Elene, quicquam iuris aut clamii . . . predictis duabus selionibus terre cum pertinentiis de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus imperpetuum. Et nos et heredes mee Elene totas predictas duas seliones terre cum pertinentiis prefato Johanni, et heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. [Datum in Portmoto] Cestrie, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Petri Advincula anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quintodecimo. Et super hoc venit predicta Elena gratis in curia et super iure suo et voluntate diligenter examinata, et dicit quod non est coacta nec conducta, set mera et bona voluntate, remittit prefato Johanni totum ius . . . prout in presenti scripto quiete clamantie plenius continentur.

Johannes Abbas de Whalley queritur de Willelmo de Donecastria seniore et Ricardo de Wheteley et aliis per singulas querelas de placito terre, et invenit plegium de prosequendo ut patet in brevibus. Ideo

consideratum est quod sumoniantur quod sint hic, die Lune proxima post post [*sic*] festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptiste ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem abbati etc. Et predictus abbas ponit loco suo Ricardum de Donnington et Ricardum de Aston vel eorum alterum in omnibus querelis supradictis.

m. 3v.

PLACITA PORTEMOTI CESTRIE DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM
DECOLLATIONIS SANCTI JOHANNIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
XV^o ^a

Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Hole querens optulit se versus Ricardum de Conewey in placito dotis. Et ipse essoniari se facit secundo post visum per Walkelinum Musard qui affidavit etc. Et habet diem per essoniatorem suum essendi hic a die isto in sex septimanas, videlicet die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Dionisii ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanne etc.

Margin : Esson' ij^o.

Johannes Prior ecclesie Beate Marie de Norton per attornatos suos optulit se versus Robertum de Glasham in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem priori etc.

Margin : Parvum namium.

Johannes de Brichull queren optulit se versus Adam de Wetenhale in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni etc.

Margin : Parvum namium.

Johannes de Brichull querens optulit se versus Johannem filium Johannis le Blunt in placito terre. Et ipse non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod ponatur per parvum namium quod sit hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem Johanni de Brichull etc.

Margin : Parvum namium.

Judicium inter Ricardum de Preez querentem et Adam de Redeleghe defendentem, in placito nocumenti, ponitur in respectu usque diem Lune

supradictum pro defectu iudicatorum. Idem dies dies [*sic*] datus est eisdem Ricardo et Ade qui veniunt etc. et illis de inquisitione etc.

Margin : Respectum iudicium.

Johannes Abbas de Whalleye querens per Ricardum de Donington attornatum suum optulit se versus Willelmum de Donecastria et alios per singulas querelas in placito terre. Et ipsi non veniunt. Ideo consideratum est quod resumoniantur quod sint hic, die Lune predicto ad respondendum etc. Idem dies datus est eidem abbati etc.

Margin : Resumoniantur.

Robertus Russel et Margeria uxor eius calumpniati ex parte domini comitis quod ipsi occuparunt et continuarunt quamdam purpresturam factam per Willelmum le Blunt, quondam virum ipsius Margerie, super solum domini comitis extra portam orientalem civitatis Cestrie, que quidem purprestura continet in fronte et in longitudine sexdecim pedes et in latitudine versus fossatum subter murum dicte civitatis tres pedes, ad dampnum domini comitis et ad nocumentum regie strate etc., et ipsi inde arenati qualiter se velint acquietari, qui dicunt quod non sunt inde culpabiles, quia dicunt quod non est ibi purprestura facta, et hoc petunt quod inquiratur. Ideo preceptum est servientibus quod venire faciant xij etc., per quos etc., et qui nec etc.

Jurati, videlicet Willelmus de Lostok, Ricardus de Leycestria, Ricardus Bargayn, Alanus le Junge, Willelmus Savvage, Radulphus le Noreis, Willelmus de Clondesdale, Robertus de Burton, Willelmus de Wermyngham, Simon le Barker, Hugo Mody et Walterus de Ellesworth, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Robertus et Margeria nullam purpresturam occuparunt nec continuarunt nec aliquam iniuriam ibidem fecerunt, quia dicunt quod predicta tenementa de quibus modo arenati sunt, edificantur super veteres postes et super veteres bundas eorundem tenementorum, absque purprestura vel alia iniuria domino comiti aut alicui alii ibidem facienda. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Robertus et Margeria eant inde quieti etc.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Alicia de Chewe in viduitate et in ligia potestate, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea, confirmavi Roberto de Markinton civi Cestrie, unum mesuagium [cum pertinentiis] in Northgatestrete civitatis Cestrie, iacens in latitudine inter terram abbatis et conventus monastici Sancte Werburge Cestrie ex una parte et altam stratam predictam, et terram Rogeri de Macclesfeld ex altera ; et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata de Northgatestrete predicta usque ad terram Ricardi de Stanlowe, habendum et tenendum predictum mesuagium predicto Roberto et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, de dominis capitalibus illius feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta, libere,

quiete, iure hereditario imperpetuum, cum omnibus edificiis in predicto mesuagio positis et ponendis, libertatibus, commoditatibus, aisiamentis et pertinentiis universis predicto mesuagio ubique spectantibus. Et ego vero, predicta Alicia et heredes mei, totum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus edificiis et pertinentiis suis ut supradictum est, predicto Roberto et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. His testibus ; Johanne de Brichul tunc maiore Cestrie, Ricardo Russel et Ricardo de Whetelegh tunc vicecomitibus Cestrie, Ricardo le Lewede, Gilberto Dunfoul, Henrico de Blakerode, Rogero le Blound, Ricardo le Bruyn, Thoma de Cotes et aliis. Datum Cestrie, die Lune proxima post festum Inventionis Sancte Crucis anno gratie millesimo trescentesimo vicesimo primo.

The next case is only partly legible.

APPENDIX I

EXAMPLES OF CASES OF TRESPASS, DEBT AND AGREEMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE PORTMOTE ROLLS

(a) TRESPASS

(i) Portmote Roll 7, m. 3, 4 May 1299

Johannes Mathen attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Agneti de la Pek de placito transgressionis. Unde eadem Agnes queritur quod dictus Johannes, die Dominica proxima post festum Annunciationis Beate Marie ultimo preterito, in Fortgatestrete civitatis Cestrie ipsam forstallavit, verberavit et sanguinem traxit contra pacem ad dampnum ipsius xls., et quod sit verum petit inquiri. Et dictus Johannes defendit vim etc. quando etc. et dicit quod si dicta Agnes aliquid mali recepit ut queritur, hoc fuit insultu suo proprio, et quod sit verum petit inquiri etc. Et predicta Agnes dicit quod non insultu suo set iniuria dicti Johannis et petit inquiri. Jurati dicunt quod malum quod dicta Agnes recepit hoc fuit insultu suo proprio. Ideo consideratum est quod dicta Agnes sit in misericordia et dictus Johannes quietus per plegium Ricardi servientis.

(ii) Portmote Roll 11, m. 9v., 1 June, 1304

Adam Keling queritur de Thoma de Wernitum de placito transgressionis. Unde idem Adam queritur quod dictus Thomas, die Sabbati proxima ante festum Inventionis Sancte Crucis ultimo preterito, anno regni regis Edwardi qui nunc est xxxij in Brugestrete civitatis Cestrie venit vi et armis, videlicet cum ensibus et hnipulis et ipsum forstallavit, insultavit et cum uno hnipulo in gutture suo vulneravit et sanguinem traxit contra pacem, ad dampnum dicti Ade centum solidorum et amplius; et si dictus Thomas hoc dedecere velit, dictus Adam petit quod inquiratur. Et dictus Thomas defendit vim et iniuriam, ubi et quando, et venire vi et armis et omnem insultum, et vulnerationem et sanguinis fusionem et totum quod est contra pacem et dampnum dicti Ade; set si dictus Adam aliquid mali recepit, ut queritur, hoc fuit insultu suo proprio; et quod sit verum petit quod inquiratur. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictus Thomas est inde culpabilis. Ideo consideratum fuit quod dictus Adam recuperet dampna sua versus eundem Thomam que taxantur a una marca, et quod dictus Thomas sit in misericordia per plegium Willelmi clerici et Henrici de Toncestria.

(iii) Portmote Roll 41, m. 4, 12 February, 1313

Johannes Litfot attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Alicie Foliet de placito transgressionis. Unde dicta Alicia per atoratum suum queritur quod dictus Johannes iniuste venit, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste anno regni regis Edwardi vj^o, apud Cestriam in Watergatestrete, vi et armis, videlicet cum baculis, cnipulis et petris, et in dictam Aliciam insultum fecit, et eam cum uno baculo forstallavit, verberavit, vulneravit, male tractavit

et alia enormia ei intulit contra pacem, ad dampnum dicte Alicie xx solidorum. Et si dictus Johannes hoc dedicit dicta Alicia per atornatum suum ducet sectam. Et dictus Johannes defendit vim et iniuriam, ubi et quando et venire vi et armis et omnem insultum et forstallationem, et omnem verberationem, et dampnum dicte Alicie, et dicit quod si aliquid recepit etc. hoc fuit etc. et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et dicta Alicia per atornatum similiter. Johannes Litfot in misericordia et in xijd. ad dampna mulieris per plegium Ricardi Spilering.

(b) DEBT

(i) Portmote Roll 4, m. 18v., 14 April, 1298

Willelmus Benet attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo servienti Umfridi de placito debiti. Unde dictus Ricardus queritur quod dictus Willelmus iniuste detinet et minime reddit decem solidos argenti. Et ideo iniuste quod cum ipse Willelmus mutuo recepisset a dicto Ricardo, die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis Prioris dictam pecuniam ad scoppam suam in Norgatestret civitatis Cestrie, anno regni regis Edwardi xxiiij, solvendam die Dominica proxima sequenti; ad quem diem nec post illum diem nichil de dicta pecunia sibi fuit satisfactum, set adhuc iniuste detinet ad dampnum ipsius dimidie marce et amplius, et inde ducit sectam. Et dictus Willelmus venit et defendit vim et iniuriam etc. quando etc. et omnem iniustam detentionem, et dicit quod numquam acomodavit de ipso dictam pecuniam sicut ipse dicit, et dedicit totum et vadiavit ei legem per plegium Ade Allucarii.

(ii) Portmote Roll 10, m. 4, 19 November, 1302

Thomas de Wernitun attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Galfrido piscatori de placito debiti. Unde idem Galfridus per atornatum suum queritur quod dictus Thomas iniuste detinet et minime reddit iij solidos argenti et ideo iniuste, quia cum dictus Thomas die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Andree Apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi conduxit ab eo unum equum pro tribus solidis, videlicet a civitate Cestrie usque Covintriam et retro, quam quidem pecuniam solvere debuit die Dominica proximo sequenti. Ad quem diem nec post illum diem nichil sibi fuit satisfactum, set dictus Thomas dictam pecuniam detinuit iniuste, et adhuc detinet ad dampnum dicti Galfridi dimidie marce et amplius, et si dictus Thomas hoc dedicit dictus Galfridus ducet sectam. Et dictus Thomas defendit verba curie et totum quod ei imponitur et vadiavit ei legem per plegium Ricardi le Brun; et fecit legem et Radulphus Normon atornatus dicti Galfridi recepit legem. Ideo.

(iii) Portmote Roll 41, m. 4, 30 July, 1313.

Mathaeus de Bikerton attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Galfrido de Tervin de placito debiti; Unde idem Galfridus queritur quod dictus Mathaeus iniuste detinet et minime reddit x marcas argenti quas ei debet. Et ideo iniuste quia cum dictus Mathaeus ad festum Sancti Michaelis Maioris, anno regni regis Edwardi nunc sexto, emit a dicto Galfrido apud Cestriam pannos pro x marcis argenti, et inde cum eo fecit talliam in curia ostensam, solvendis ad festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste proximum sequens apud Cestriam. Ad

quem diem dictus Galfridus dictam pecuniam petit ad [*sic*] dicto Matheo, nec habere potuit, set dictus Mathaeus dictam pecuniam detinuit et adhuc detinet iniuste, ad dampnum dicti Galfridi xls. Et si dictus Mathaeus hoc dedit dictus Galfridus ducet sectam, et paratus est probare talliam suam secundum etc. Et dictus Mathaeus defendit vim et iniuriam, ubi et quando, et omnem iniustam detentionem et dampnum dicti Galfridi, et dicit quod dicta tallia non est factum suum. Et consideratum est quod dictus Mathaeus sit ad inquisitionem utrum sit factum suum necne. Et predictus Mathaeus bis [defecit] et tertio venit, et concessit se debere dicto Galfrido decem marcas pro panno ab eadem emptione. Ideo etc.; et dampnum condonatur per dictum Galfridum.

(c) COVENANT

(i) Portmote Roll 7, m. 3, 9 March, 1299

Walterus clericus de Abbathia attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo Spalding de placito conduccionis unius domus. Unde idem Willelmus queritur quod dictus Walterus iniuste detinet et minime reddit xiiijd. argenti; et ideo iniuste quod cum dictus Walterus conduxisset a prefato Willelmo unam domum habendam per dimidiam anni, et de primo quarteragio solvit ei, et de secundo termino nichil, set adhuc iniuste detinet redditum suum ad dampnum ipsius vijd., et inde ducit sectam. Et dictus Walterus venit et dicit quod conduxit de eo dictam domum per unum quarterinum et hoc solvit ei, et non conduxit de eo plus nec longius, nec aliquid ei debet dicit thwertnic. Et dictus Willelmus dicit quod paratus est probare conduccionem domus sue secundum consuetudinem civitatis Cestrie et petit admitti. Et iudicatum fuit quod dictus Willelmus probet suam conduccionem eidem Waltero clerico per plegium Rogeri de Copiston.

(ii) Portmote Roll 10, m. 4, 26 November, 1302

Thomas Assor attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni de Standun de placito conventionis fracte. Unde idem Johannes queritur quod cum ipse die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam ultimo preterito, anno regni regis Edwardi xxx, in civitate Cestrie fecit conventionem cum dicto Thoma ad faciendam sibi unam tunicam de viride worhtstude, et quod bene et decente dictam tunicam debuit parare ad opus suum; et quum dictus Johannes dictam tunicam voluit videre, tunc fuerunt manice dicte tunice ita fracte et male parate quod per defectum dicti Thome dictus Johannes ivit et emit unam ulnam panni pro viijd. et sindenem et sericum pro iiijd., et fecit conventionem cum uno assore ad reparandas manicas suas pro vjd.

Unde dictus Johannes deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valentiam ijs. et amplius; et si dictus Thomas hoc dedit dictus Johannes ducit sectam. Et predictus Thomas defendit vim etc. quando etc. et omnem conventionem fractam, et dampnum dicti Johannis, et concedit quod dictus Johannes fecit conventionem cum eo ad faciendam unam tunicam; quamdam tunicam bene et decente secundum conventionem fecit et paravit, et dictus Johannes fuit bene paratus, et dicta tunica faciebatur quousque manice fuerunt . . .

et post iuit de novo et emit pannum et sindenem et sericum, et fecit novas manicas sibi [parari], et quod non pro defectu illius emit novum pannum ut queritur, ponit se super inquisitionem parium assorum. Jurati dicunt quod dictus Thomas est inde quietus. Ideo consideratum fuit quod dictus Johannes sit in misericordia.

(iii) Portmote Roll II, m. 7v., June, 1304

Thomas de Colsull attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Henrico pistori de placito conventionis fracte. Unde idem Henricus queritur quod dictus Thomas iniuste fregit conventionem, et ideo iniuste quia cum dictus Thomas die Mercurii proximo ante festum Ascensionis Domini ultimo preterito vendit dicto Henrico v bussellos frumenti, precii bussello xij denariorum, et debuit ducere dictum bladum ad domum suam secundum conventionem. Et dictus Thomas non venit, set conventionem fregit ad dampnum dicti Henrici ij solidorum et amplius, et inde ducit sectam. Et dictus Thomas per attornatum suum defendit verba curie consueta et dedit totum et vadiavit ei legem. Concordati sunt per licentiam et dictus Thomas posuit se in misericordia per plegium Thome Longi.

APPENDIX II

DEED OF LAND EXTRACTED FROM PORTMOTE ROLL 68, m. 3

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Russel, civis Cestrie, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi David filio meo, tenementa mea cum pertinentiis in Watergatestrete civitatis Cestrie, que jacent in latitudine inter terram Willelmi de Basiwerk ex una parte et terram quondam Ricardi clerici ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata predicta usque ad terram quondam dicti Ricardi clerici. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem David tenementa mea cum pertinentiis in Estgatestrete civitatis predictae que jacent in latitudine inter terram Johannis le Sanys ex una parte et terram Henrici de Blakerode ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata predicta de Estgatestrete usque ad terram quondam Johannis de Deresbur. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem David tenementa mea cum pertinentiis infra seldas civitatis Cestrie, que jacent in latitudine inter terram magistri Johannis de Terven ex una parte et terram quondam Johannis de Deresbur ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata de Bruggestrete civitatis predictae usque ad terram meam retro seldas. Dedi etiam eidem David et concessi tenementa mea cum pertinentiis in Gerardislone civitatis predictae, que jacent in latitudine inter terram Thome de Aldelyme ex una parte et terram Willelmi de Waterfal ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a dicta venella de Gerardislone usque ad terram Ricardi Erneys. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem David tenementa mea cum pertinentiis, que jacent in latitudine inter terram Ricardi Erneys ex una parte et terram Willelmi de Donecastria ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a venella que ducit versus ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis Cestrie et terras Willelmi de Waterfal et Henrici Torand iuxta dictam venellam de Gerardislone. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem David unam shoppam meam in le Ironmongerrowe de Nortgatestrete civitatis predictae, que jacet in latitudine inter (terram) shoppam Ricardi de Horshale ex una parte et (terram) shoppam Ricardi de Wheteleye ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata predicta de Nortgatestrete usque ad terram Ade del Wode. Dedi etiam eidem David tenementa mea cum pertinentiis in le Baxsterrowe civitatis predictae, que jacent in latitudine inter terram quondam Thome de Carleton ex una parte et terram Agnetis de Brumburg ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a terra quondam Ricardi de Fouleshurst in Estgatestrete predicta usque ad terram meam et terram predicti Ricardi de Fouleshurst iuxta conventum Sancte Werberge Cestrie. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem David tenementa mea cum pertinentiis in Estgatestrete predicta, que jacent in latitudine inter terram Thome de Riddeloye ex una parte et terram Hugonis le Mercer ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata de Estgatestrete predicta usque ad terram quondam Reginaldi de Thlene. Dedi etiam et concessi eidem David viginti solidatas annui redditus annuatim percipiendas de Johanne le Sanys et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis ad duos annuales terminos, videlicet ad festa Annunciationis Beate Marie et Sancti Michaelis, per equales portiones de omnibus illis tenementis cum pertinentiis in Estgatestrete civitatis predictae, que jacent in latitudine inter terram Abbatis et

conventus de Welle Regali ex una parte et terram meam in le Cokesrowe ex altera parte, et extendit se in longitudine a regia strata predicta de Estgatestrete usque ad terram predicti Abbatis et conventus; habendas et tenendas omnes predictas terras et tenementa predicta cum omnibus edificiis in predictis terris et tenementis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis predicto David filio meo et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus et aysiamentis dictarum terrarum et tenementorum spectantibus . . . inde pro me et heredibus meis de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia inde debita et de iure consueta.

Et si predictus David obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod virtute istius carte dicte terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis, post mortem predicti David remaneant Henrico filio meo, habenda et tenenda eidem Henrico et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de me et heredibus meis in forma predicta. Et si predictus Henricus obierit sine heredibus de corpore suo (eximitibus) legitime procreatis, tunc volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod virtute istius carte mee dicte terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis post mortem dicti Henrici remaneant Lucie filie mee habenda et tenenda predicte Lucie et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de me et heredibus meis in forma predicta. Et si predicta Lucia obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod virtute istius carte mee dicte terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis post mortem predicte Lucie remaneant Margerie filie mee habenda et tenenda predicte Margerie et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de me et heredibus meis in forma predicta. Et si predicta Margeria obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc volo et concedo quod virtute istius carte mee dicte terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis post mortem predicte Margerie remaneant Emme filie mee habenda et tenenda predicte Emme et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de me et heredibus meis in forma predicta. Et si predicta Emma obierit sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis, tunc volo et concedo quod virtute istius carte terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis post mortem predicte Emme michi et retro heredibus meis imperpetuum revertantur, habenda et tenenda de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia inde debita et consueta. Et ego vero predictus Ricardus Russel et heredes mei omnes terras predictas et omnia tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis, predicto David filio meo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis—et si predictus David obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc predictis Henrico, Lucie, Margerie et Emme, et heredibus suis de corporibus suis legitime procreatis—in forma predicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. His testibus; Willelmo de Brichul clerico, tunc maiore Cestrie, Henrico Hurel et Madoco de Capenhurst tunc vicecomitibus, Willelmo de Donecastria, Rogero le Blund, Rogero le Harper, Edmundo de Waterfal, Henrico clerico et aliis. Datum apud Cestriam die Lune proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Edwardi tertii, post conquestum quarto.^a

^a 4 Nov., 1331

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